The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

[illegible]

Arrival of the Mails by the Arabia.

The steamship *Arabia*, of the Cunard line, arrived at Boston on Saturday afternoon, and her mails were forwarded the same evening.

[illegible] received by telegraph from Halifax, we add other particulars [illegible]

The steamship *Indian Empire* arrived at Broadhaven at [illegible] on Friday, the 26th November. The passengers landed in excellent health, expressing themselves highly satisfied with the ship, captain, officers, and crew. During the whole voyage they experienced heavy [illegible] gales. The ship having [illegible] hours' coal remaining, and being only [illegible] miles from Galway, Captain Courtenay, in consequence of a continuance of the fearful weather, deemed it advisable to [illegible], which he did for seven days. There were above [illegible] passengers on board, all of whom, with the crew, are quite safe. The [illegible] and part of the cargo were burnt, as fuel and provisions ran short; since the 11th the crew and passengers were on short allowance. The ship left Halifax on the night of the 31st, having on board [illegible] days' fuel. Her machinery worked well, and the ship proved to be a first-rate sea boat, and well adapted for Atlantic navigation, having shipped only one sea during the whole passage. The captain states that the weather was unprecedented; many casualties must have occurred, as they fell in with great quantities of floating wreck. On Nov. [illegible] they spoke the ship [illegible], [illegible] days from Callao; she had been [illegible] days within [illegible] miles of the Irish coast.

The Indian Empire—Narrative of Her Voyage.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Monday, Nov. 29, says: "The safe arrival of the *Indian Empire* at Broadhaven on Friday did not become known here until yesterday morning, hence anxiety respecting her had prevailed, and it may now be stated that the weight of opinion was that she was totally wrecked during the late violent gales. It has been asserted that the marine insurance offices in Dublin refused 80 per cent. on Saturday, and that as high as 40 per cent. was previously obtained on policies insuring her."

The following article from the *Freeman's Journal* contains some interesting particulars respecting the voyage of the *Indian Empire*:

"The anxiety, which for some time past has prevailed so generally in this country, relative to the safety of the *Indian Empire*, whose arrival at Galway was so long overdue, is now happily allayed, the gallant vessel having anchored in Broadhaven at [illegible] A. M. on Friday morning, after having experienced one of the most terrible and continuous storms that has ever been witnessed in the Atlantic. The gratification which all persons must feel at learning the safety of a ship, respecting which some apprehensions had been entertained, will be enhanced in the minds of Irishmen, by the fact that the steamer, whose safe arrival we now chronicle, is one belonging to the newly-established transatlantic line, whose prosperity is a subject of such lively interest to the people of this country. The arduous and dangerous passage which the *Indian Empire* has successfully accomplished, under the most adverse circumstances, lasted in all [illegible] days from Halifax to Ireland. We have been enabled to glean the following particulars of this interesting voyage, which will satisfactorily account for the delay, and which may be relied on as strictly accurate. Having taken in a fresh supply of coals, and repaired some trifling damage which had been sustained by a collision with a brig on leaving New-York harbor, the *Indian Empire* having then sixteen days' supply of coal, left Halifax on the afternoon of Saturday, the 31st of October, and had a tolerably favorable run to Cape Race, a distance of about [illegible] miles. The wind was not directly favorable, being on her quarter, and the average speed of the ship during this time was eleven knots an hour. Upon rounding Cape Race the wind shifted dead ahead, and gradually rising, blew with great violence, which in a few days increased to a most fearful hurricane. The ship gallantly struggled against the violence of the wind and waves, the captain displaying all the resources of skillful and experienced seamanship, and being ably seconded by the officers and crew, who had the most implicit reliance on his ability and judgment. Of course, progress was scarcely possible under the circumstances; and after 12 days of such weather as has rarely been experienced in the Atlantic, even at this season of the year, the Captain found himself still four days' voyage from Galway. Upon calculating the amount of coal which still remained on board, and finding that it was barely sufficient for a four days' run, he thought it expedient to lie to rather than incur the risk of expending all his fuel in an unavailing struggle against the elements. At this time there was a fair prospect of more favorable weather; the barometer was rising, indications of a change were apparent, and moreover it is an unprecedented thing for a southwesterly wind to last three weeks in the Atlantic, especially at this season of the year, when westerly winds more generally prevail. However, the expectation of fine weather was not fulfilled; the wind still continued high, and the *Indian Empire* lay to seven days, during which time she made a little headway. At the end of seven days there was a lull, and the Captain gave orders to steam ahead, in the hope of completing the passage without further difficulty. In a short time, however, the wind again sprung up, and increased almost to its former violence. At one time, on Wednesday last, the *Indian Empire* reached within twenty-five miles of the Galway coast, running at the rate of two-and-a-half knots an hour against a heavy sea, when the gale, increasing in violence, drove her a distance of 100 miles away to the westward. The prudence and foresight of Captain Courtenay in having taken in [illegible] days was then made manifest; for at this moment the coals had been completely exhausted, and it became necessary to consume a small portion of the cargo, consisting of cotton, staves, &c., and also some spare spars and part of the planking of the decks. At half-past one on the morning of Friday, the lights of Broadhaven were sighted, and we need not say that every one on board experienced the keenest delight at the approaching termination of their long and difficult voyage. Broadhaven, as our readers know, is an excellent harbor on the coast of Mayo, about 40 miles from Westport; and eight hours after its lights were sighted the *Indian Empire* dropped her anchor in the harbor amidst the hearty cheers of the passengers and crew. It is gratifying to be able to state that at no time, even during the greatest violence of the gale, did the passengers manifest the slightest alarm or apprehension. Their confidence in the captain, officers and crew never for a moment failed; and they took frequent occasion during the voyage to give expression to this feeling. They knew that everything which skill and judgment could do would be effected to bring the vessel in; and their confidence was increased by the good qualities displayed by the ship, which excited the admiration alike of the experienced and the inexperienced. The manner in which the *Indian Empire* stood the severe test to which she was subjected proves her to be an excellent sea boat, well adapted for Atlantic navigation. No more convincing proof of this could be afforded than the fact that she shipped one sea only during the whole passage. Captain Courtenay, who has had large experience as an Atlantic navigator, says that the weather was unprecedented in its combination of violence and duration. Several wrecks have already been reported, and it is greatly to be feared that a large number of casualties must have occurred in the Atlantic, as well as along our own coasts. The *Indian Empire* fell in with large quantities of floating wreck during her voyage."

It appears from the statement of a most intelligent passenger, who has crossed the Atlantic no less than five times within the last fifteen months, that soon after leaving Cape Race the *Indian Empire* was surrounded by a dense fog, to which succeeded the hurricane by which she was driven, or rather against which she struggled, for upwards of three weeks. By the account of this gentleman, who kept a strict log, which is printed in the Dublin *Mail*, the *Indian Empire* did not sight a single sail from the 1st to the 21st, from which we infer that she was driven out of the usual track of vessels crossing the Atlantic. It would seem by the evidence of the passengers that the weather was so hazy, as well as stormy, that the captain was unable to take a solar observation during 11 continuous days. The *Indian Empire* behaved well during five days of tremendous weather from New-York to Halifax, and made a very fast run from Halifax to Cape Race. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for our information gives the highest character to the captain, officers, and crew. Not a passenger received any injury. Considering the storm, or rather storms, which the *Indian Empire* encountered, and the difficulty which all feel [illegible] when stress of weather [illegible] out beyond the period for which they are [illegible], we think that the passengers and owners of [illegible] have reason to be grateful to Providence, [illegible] in the next place to the skill and judgment of the Captain and officers. Indeed, the whole crew [illegible] behaved extremely well. The only [illegible] seems to have given a little dissatisfaction [illegible] of the least reasoning part of the passengers [illegible] that for which they ought to be most [illegible] to Captain Courtenay, viz.: the husbanding of the provisions in case the vessel should have been [illegible] longer even than she was. We understand that [illegible] need not, as it turned out, have been [illegible]; but surely it was an act of wisdom on the part of the Captain. The coast round Halifax is [illegible] having been literally strewn with wrecks [illegible] of one vessel was washed against the [illegible] occurred. On arriving at Dublin [illegible], the passengers were met by Mr. [illegible], who happened to be in the neighborhood, and [illegible] welcome, together with a good supper, provided [illegible] orders of that gentleman, seemed to be duly [illegible]. On the whole, we are informed that the [illegible] looked none the worse for the perils and [illegible] of their trip.

The details of a contract entered into between [illegible] Palmer & Allport, the extensive iron-ship [illegible] at Jarrow, and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam [illegible] Company (Galway line) for building three [illegible] steamships, have transpired. The [illegible] of these vessels (which are to be paddle-wheel [illegible]) will be 380 feet, and the breadth of beam [illegible] engines will have three oscillating cylinders [illegible] diameter, and upwards of 3,[illegible] horse-power. These vessels are intended [illegible] Galway, St. John's, and New-York, [illegible] passengers and mails. The [illegible] saloon is expected to be of the most complete description, the first saloon being calculated to dine [illegible] passengers; and berths will be fitted up to accommodate [illegible] third-class passengers.

In regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, a telegram from Valentia, dated Dec. 1, says:

Everything connected with the cable is at present in a state of rest. The laying down of the few miles of shore end being completed, nothing more seems intended to be done at present. It is said matters are to remain as they are until Spring, when it is contemplated to lay down an additional length of shore end, and continue the under-running as far as possible. So the matter rests at present. Mr. Walker, who for the last twelve months so efficiently represented the Magnetic Telegraph Company here, left this on Tuesday for Galway, to which place he has been promoted. His departure is much regretted by all classes here, to whom he was endeared by his sterling qualities of head and heart. Before his departure, Mr. Walker was presented with an address, signed by the Knight of Kerry and principal inhabitants, expressing their satisfaction at his promotion, and bearing testimony to his courtesy, ability, and worth. It is stated that Mr. Henley is about to proceed to Valentia, to test the cable, now that the shore end is laid down.

A letter has been received at London from Chinandega, (Central America,) which states, under date Oct. 30, that at the moment of writing, Mr. Perry, the English Consul, had received an official letter from the British representative in Guatemala, stating that, a British company having resolved to construct the Honduras Railway, Her Majesty's Government regarded it as under its care, and directed all its agents in Central America to favor and protect it by every means in their power, as also to communicate the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting it to the authorities of the several States of Central America.

Our London correspondent, commenting upon political topics, writes:

"Sir Edward Lytton has had his own troubles of late. The publicity given to his conjugal disagreements during the Summer was hardly forgotten when he had the ill luck to provoke the predatory spite of Mr. Wellington Guernsey; and, now these are pretty well disposed of, he has unfortunately committed a mistake which is likely to cause him more vexation and detriment than either of his other annoyances. In a moment of fine-writing weakness he appears to have been betrayed into the composition of one of the silliest and stupidest dispatches ever emitted from Downing-street. A portion of it has been, by his directions, officially communicated to the President of the Senate by the secretary of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and it has duly been reproduced for our edification here. I have not heard a second opinion on the subject, and when Parliament meets the author of *Pelham* is likely to hear enough of his very bad puffery of Mr. Gladstone, and the very low tone he has taken in dealing with the turbulent and disaffected Ionians. By the way, I am assured that when the mission to Greece was first proposed to him Mr. Gladstone declined; and that it was only through the intervention of the Duke of Newcastle, who was moved thereto by Prince Albert, that he was ultimately persuaded to accept. The belief now is, that the Duke, along with Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone, have made up their minds to sustain the present Government; and it is not improbable that two out of the three may enter the Cabinet before Easter. The Court are nervously anxious to have the Reform question settled as speedily as possible. On the other hand, Mr. Bright and his friends hardly disguise their intention of thwarting all schemes for a settlement next year. The member for Birmingham knows by experience that it takes time in this country to organize anything like a serious agitation on any subject; and were this question set at rest, there is hardly another on which he could hope, with his peculiar opinions, for a popular hearing. The odds are immensely in favor, I think, of Lord Derby being able to carry his bill, always supposing that it is even plausibly liberal.

"There is, among the middle-classes, at present, nothing that can be called political feeling. The working-classes, in general, are tolerably well off, and chartism is at a discount. There is no sign of returning confidence between the rival Whig leaders; and Lord John Russell would, it is said, more readily unite with the progressive leaders of the Tory party than with those who were formerly his colleagues, and are now his jealous and bitter rivals.

"The *gobemouche* public have got into their heads that a reconciliation between Pembroke Lodge and Cambridge House is at hand, because Lord Palmerston is spending this week at Woburn. The truth is, that for many years he has made it a point to pay a visit to the Duke of Bedford before Christmas; and, notwithstanding the attachment known to exist between his Grace and Lord John, the former has never permitted his brother's differences with Lord Palmerston to interrupt his intimacy with him. I believe the visit to Woburn, therefore, will come to nothing."

The new Divorce and Probate Court in London is getting blocked up almost as much as our leading thoroughfares. According to our correspondent, Mr. Justice Cresswell, the able and efficient presiding Judge, avows his disappointment and despair at the overwhelming confidence displayed by the public in his tribunal. In addition to all the testamentary business to be disposed of, a vast crop of cases disclosing every variety of matrimonial misery and malfeasance has suddenly sprung up under the encouraging influence of the New Divorce act. The comparative cost of obtaining separations between husband and wife is still too great for the humbler classes. But the luxury of such litigation has been fairly brought within the reach of whole sections of society that never seriously contemplated it before. Divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* has likewise been so much facilitated by the provisions of the statute in question, that many suits of the kind are now brought which could not have been before. Two hundred and fifty cases of the kind now await a hearing. That of Marchmont *vs.* Marchmont, which has just been concluded, occupied eight days; and the rehearing of another case, whose disgusting details filled the newspapers for weeks, some months ago, is fixed for Monday next, its probable duration being even greater. It will be necessary, in consequence of this state of things, to increase the number of judges; and I am told that Judge Cresswell is anxious to retire, on condition of his obtaining a peerage. The Lord Justice Knight Bruce is also spoken of for that honor. He would probably be succeeded by Sir Page Wood, who is the most popular and efficient equity judge in England; and his place as Vice-Chancellor would be filled by the elevation of Mr. Malins, M. P., to the Bench."

The larceny and publication of Sir John Young's dispatches in regard to the Ionian Islands, some weeks ago, afforded London political circles their indispensable excitement. The affair caused grave suspicion that some leading Cabinet Minister had played false with his duties; and indeed a multitude of theories were bruited. The fact turns out to be a case of larceny, perpetrated by an individual in no way connected with the head of the department, or with any other person of consequence or consideration whatsoever. Mr. Washington Guernsey has been rather unlucky in his past career. He was Provost Marshal in the Turkish Contingent during the late war, and was dismissed from the service for having taken upon himself to execute summary justice on two soldiers of the Faithful, whom he found in the act of inflicting the greatest of outrages on a defenceless woman; his expostulations, which were somewhat of the briefest, proving ineffectual, he quietly shot the two Turks through the head. He was subsequently employed in a quasi-military capacity in Paraguay, of which he published an account not devoid of interest. What his relations with that enlightened man, President Lopez, may have recently been, we cannot undertake to say. He seems to have rather set his heart upon home employment for the future, and to have made application to more than one of the departments here, which was invariably refused. He is likely to find a suitable position, however, in that of criminal justice, after he has undergone the forms of trial thereunto appertaining. His own admission in the inquiry taken before the police magistrates, taken in connection with the circumstantial evidence against him, leaves no reasonable ground to doubt of his having committed the act of which he is accused; and there appears to be so strong a feeling prevalent of the importance of protecting official papers from theft and unauthorized disclosure, that his punishment, if convicted, is not likely to be of a very lenient kind.

A Special Conference of the Society of Friends has just been held in London, to discuss the question of permitting marriages in meeting in cases where but one of the parties is a Friend. The determination was in favor of authorizing such marriages.

Our London correspondent, reviewing the excitement produced in that city by the trial of Count Montalembert, says:

On the 2d December, the offices of the London daily journals were placarded with the announcement of the pardon of M. Montalembert; the day after, they were covered with athletic characters announcing his refusal to accept the Imperial boon. The telegram says that he has been advised to insist upon his appeal to a superior Court of Justice against the sentence recently pronounced by the Magistrates of Police. He concludes his protest, published in the *Moniteur*, in these words: "I am one of those who will believe in right, and I do not accept the pardon." The Imperial Government is not likely, however, to suffer itself to be baffled in this way; and the general impression is that the appeal will be set aside without a hearing, on the ground that the pardon puts an end to the case. It is many years since a political trial abroad has created a feeling so intense and universal in England, but were it known in France the fact would hardly do M. Montalembert much service.

"A distinguished United States Senator," writes a Paris correspondent, "when he comes to France, visits the family of the Count de Montalembert. Not long ago I heard him tell the following anecdote. A lively little girl, six years old, the daughter of the Count and Countess de Montalembert, asked her mother, in the Senator's presence, the definition of the word 'Despot,' which she heard pronounced in English. The mother gave the required definition, and the little girl replied, 'That's the reason why papa says our Emperor is a despot.'"

It having been suggested, prior to the publication of the Imperial pardon, that it would be a graceful thing to collect the sum of the fine by subscription in England, Count Montalembert signified his unwillingness to accept any aid in the payment.

The *Moniteur* of Dec. 3 contains the following:

"M. de Montalembert lodged an appeal after having become cognizant of the decision of the Emperor relieving him from the penalties involved in the sentence passed upon him. The competent tribunals will give due consideration to the questions to which this appeal may give rise. We see no harm in publishing the protest:

"Paris, Dec. 2, 1858.

M. le Redacteur: The *Moniteur* of this morning contains, in its non-official part, intelligence which reached me otherwise while I was reading it. It is in these words: 'The Emperor, on occasion of the anniversary of the 2d December, has relieved M. le Comte de Montalembert from the penalties involved in the sentence passed upon him.'

Condemned on the 14th November, I lodged, within the time specified by law, an appeal against the sentence of which I was the object. No power in France has the right to remit a penalty which is not definitive. I am one of those who still believe in right, and will accept no favor. I request, and, if need be, I require you, in terms of article 11 of the law of 1822, to insert this letter in your next number.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed,) CH. D. MONTALEMBERT."

On the 2d, M. de Montalembert, accompanied by Messrs. Berryer and Dufaure, presented himself at the Registrar's office to lodge an appeal against the sentence pronounced upon him. It is considered doubtful whether the Emperor's pardon has the effect of removing from M. Montalembert the liability to be transported at any time at the pleasure of the executive, under the law of public safety. The *Moniteur*, of the 3d, says that competent tribunals will decide *whether the appeal can, under present circumstances,* be substantiated.

A correspondence has taken place between M. de Montalembert and the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. It originated in a report that the Archbishop was about to intercede with the Empress for a remission of the sentence. In a letter to the Archbishop, dated Nov. 29, M. de Montalembert says: "I am proud and honored by a condemnation which proves my fidelity to the political principles of my whole life, and which comes opportunely to justify in the eyes of Europe and of posterity all that I have said or thought on the actual condition of France. I have at this moment no other design than to leave to the judges the responsibility of their acts, and I could only regard in the light of a real wrong the slightest favor emanating from the Imperial Government." The Archbishop, on the 30th, writes that he never had the intention attributed to him.

A fresh number of *Le Correspondant* is about to issue, with another article from the pen of Montalembert; and the periodical is likely to become the most widely-diffused organ of publicity in the French empire and in Europe. The topic selected by the eloquent writer is apparently non-political, being about "the monks of the Western Church," but innuendo is a powerful weapon.

The *Presse* announces that M. Felix Belly has left for Berlin, to submit to Baron von Humboldt the decision come to by the Committee of the Nicaragua Canal, as already stated, to offer him the honorary Presidency. It is said that M. Belly will also proceed to the Hague, the King of Holland having testified a wish to converse with him on the subject of the great undertaking. The present King of Holland is the grandson of King William I., who in 1826 projected the execution of the Canal in question, and personally obtained the concession. The revolution of 1830, by separating Belgium from Holland, prevented that prince from following up his plans, the realization of which now excites such general attention.

The Paris correspondent of the *Continental Review* reports the following rumors: "The relations between the French Government and the Court of Rome are far from being amicable. Besides other matters which have led to a coldness between Napoleon's Government and the Holy See since the Mortara affair, must be added the discovery recently made by the Court of Rome, of a correspondence which exposes the whole of the plans formed by the Emperor for the rearrangement of Italy. According to this plan for the campaign, France was to be placed in Italy with 60,000 men, Piedmont with 80,000 men, besides a reserve of 40,000. No one doubts that if the main features of this *coup d'état* are correct, and if the diplomatic manœuvres of France should succeed in isolating Austria, that this latter power will be promptly and completely expelled from Italy. Then Italy will (such at all events is the report) be divided as follows: Piedmont will receive the Duchies of Modena, Parma, and Placenzia, besides some portions of Lombardy. The ancient kingdom of Italy in Lombardy and Venice will be reëstablished in the person of Prince Napoleon, and the real object in placing that prince at the head of the department of Algeria and the colonies is to give him habits of business and to prepare him for the affairs of government. The Romagna will be separated from the States of the Church and united to the kingdom of Italy under Prince Napoleon. The intention is that the dynasty of Murat should be reëstablished at Naples; and it is very certain that the only object of the diplomatic rupture with the King of the Two Sicilies was to prepare for this end. The dynasty of Murat would add the whole of the Pope's dominions to the kingdom of Naples, with the exception of Rome itself, and the Campagna of Rome, which would be the only temporal territory left to the Pope; and, as the pontifical sovereignty would be so much reduced as to be insufficient for the decent support of the position of his Holiness as head of the Catholic Church, an arrangement would be made between all the Catholic sovereigns, with a view to their raising a subvention themselves which would indemnify his Holiness for the loss of his territorial possessions and power. The whole of this grand comedy is to be completed by the establishment of universal suffrage as practised with so much success in France—that is to say, all the arrangements would be submitted to the ratification of the people under the form of acclamation for the first act, and of *vote universel* for the second act of this great Napoleonic farce. I give you all this as I hear it, and without guarantee. All I can say is, that it is believed in high places, and that the belief is universal here that we are on the eve of great events."

Duelling of a journalistic origin continues in vogue at Paris. *Figaro* has had two more on his hands, which makes the fourth within six months, including that of M. de Pene, not to mention a dozen of belligerent missives amicably settled. This time, the editor-in-chief, M. de Villemessant was called out, and to the delight of the Bohemian world was wounded. Both affairs were entirely *en famille*, that is to say, among literary and artistic men. Both duels were fought in the wood beyond St. Cloud on the same day and at the same time. It was in fact but one party. M. de Villemessant fought M. Naquet, editor of the *Pays*, and M. Hippolyte Lucas, of the *Figaro*, fought M. Plunkett, Manager of the Palais Royal Theatre. The seconds of M. de Villemessant were M. de Mirville and M. Jamers, and those of M. Naquet, M. Legrand, editor of *La France*, and M. Lefevre, a literary man. The seconds of M. Lucas were M. Jules Nariac and M. J. Rousseau, both editors of *Figaro*; those of M. Plunkett were M. Ravel, the well-known actor of the Palais Royal and M. Victor Couailhac, of the *Presse*. In the first duel, as already mentioned, M. de Villemessant was wounded, but not dangerously, in the breast; both the parties in the second duel were wounded. The weapons were small swords. The duels grew out of newspaper criticisms. M. Naquet may rank hereafter as the champion, for the man who can prick M. de Villemessant and save his own cuticle goes up head. Since Alphonse Karr retired from the lists, M. de Villemessant has been the terror of the [illegible]—it would be more correct to say, of the whole literary circle. M. Jules Nariac, mentioned above, fought a most desperate duel two months ago with another literary man, for words spoken in *Figaro*, but both were so equally expert in the use of the sword, that after five rounds, in which neither party was seriously wounded, they were so fatigued that the seconds declared the contest at an end.

A gentleman recently returned from Compiègne has given our London Correspondent a curious account of the footing on which the hospitalities and amusements of the Court were conducted during his residence there: "We were out hunting several days when the weather permitted, the party on horseback was large, and the number of attendants of all kinds reminded one of the descriptions contained in the memoirs of the time of Louis XIV. No doubt this was part of the purpose—and great pains seem to have been taken to revive and reproduce all the long-forgotten forms and ceremonies of the chase, as it was practiced in the days of the old monarchy. But there was one painful difference—one at which the gay courtiers of Louis le Grand would have stared and sneered. No matter where we turned, or how long the vista opening in the forest, wherever the eye chanced to stray, it encountered the inevitable uniform of *gens d'armes*. The wood was literally alive with them; and considering its vast extent the number thus employed must have been prodigious."

A death, under extraordinary circumstances, occurred Nov. 28, near Paris. Several superior officers, among whom were the Minister of War and Gen. Aberdt, were at the Polygone at Vincennes practicing with the new rifled cannon, or rather witnessing the effect of the bombs and other projectiles. For this purpose they were standing in a kind of block-house for protection, near to, and at the side of, the place where the projectiles struck. A small opening between the logs permitted the officers to see the striking of the balls. In this position a piece of an exploding shell struck Gen. Aberdt on the head and scattered his brains on the other officers around him. The ball which killed him was the one hundred and twenty-ninth that had been fired. Gen. Aberdt sat in the Chamber of Deputies during the Administration of M. Guizot, of whom he was a warm supporter. He was at the time a Colonel of Engineers, and was remarkable for his clear and forcible style, particularly on all scientific questions. He was a member of the committee appointed to direct the works of the fortifications of Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* quotes, as a curious specimen of American electioneering, two passages from the biography of Mr. Daniel Sickles, published as an advertisement in the New-York papers. The paragraphs quoted are those describing Mr. Sickles' person and style of speaking, which are, in effect, curious.

Some two years ago, the Prince Frederick William, of Hanau, eldest son of the elector of Hesse, fell in love with and married, in opposition to the wish of his family, a daughter of the German actor (herself an actress,) Birnbaum. We have just learned that he has consented to, and obtained, a divorce.

A scene of great confusion was created a few weeks ago, at the Italian Opera at Paris, by the sudden death of a lady in the boxes during the play. The piece was "Il Giuramento," and *Graziani* was about to stab *Madame Penco* (on the stage,) when the lady, who proved to be Mme. Savary, a handsome and wealthy person of Bordeaux, suddenly fell dead in her box, from the rupture of an aneurism.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent writes, under date of Nov. 27: "As there are many contradictory reports in circulation respecting the conduct of the French Government in the Mortara affair, it may be well to give you some reliable information on the subject. Neither France nor any other power has officially intervened on behalf of the parents of the boy, but both the Duke of Gramont and M. von Thile (the Prussian Minister at the Papal Court) *have endeavored to persuade Cardinal Antonelli* to restore the child to his natural protectors. The French Ambassador was very urgent, but his eloquence was *en pure perte*, for he could make no impression on the stony heart of the Roman Minister. During the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa, who was an exceedingly devout Roman Catholic, two Jewish children were baptized in Austria without the knowledge of their parents. Her Majesty said that what had been done could not be undone; but she gave orders that the children should be educated at the expense of the persons at whose instigation they had been baptized. Soon after the excitement which prevailed had subsided, the Empress made known to the Christian public that a fine of 4,000 ducats would be imposed on any person who should cause a Jewish child to be baptized without the knowledge and consent of its parents. The Emperor, Joseph II., was of opinion that surreptitious baptism was null and void, but his Majesty is not considered competent authority by the Ultramontanists."

The following letter has been received by the Scottish Reformation Society, in answer to their memorial to the Foreign Secretary in this case:

Foreign Office, Nov. 24, 1858.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., inclosing a memorial addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury by the Scottish Reformation Society, praying that the influence of the British Government may be exerted for the restoration of the Jewish child Edgar Mortara to his parents at Bologna, I am directed by his Lordship to state to you that he apprehends that the interference of the Protestant Government would be entirely unavailing, after the earnest efforts of Catholic States have failed. I have further to state to you that his Lordship does not share in the apprehension of the memorialists that the children of British subjects may also be so treated. If such an outrage took place, it could not be perpetrated with impunity.

I am, &c., E. HAMMOND.

G. R. Badenoch, Esq.

The people of Iceland are moving for an independent government. The project is favored in the Danish Lower Chamber.

The Emperor of Russia, to inaugurate the system of emancipation, has ordered the serfs of the imperial mines to be set at liberty.

A bill regulating the emancipation of the slaves in the colonies has been introduced into the Dutch Chambers.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has a private letter from Madrid, which says:

"I believe, as I have already informed you, that the O'Donnell Cabinet has at this moment its attention directed to the question of Mexico more than to that of the Riff. It is known that a small Spanish squadron is by this time before Tampico, and ready to take possession of the place if our claims are not acceded to. The Government received yesterday a telegraphic dispatch announcing that English and French ships were leaving for the Mexican waters. Marshal O'Donnell has resolved on appointing General Ros de Olano Captain-General of Cuba, in place of General Concha, who has resigned."

"As I am on the subject of Cuba, I may notice another fact, which is not without importance. One of the Madrid papers has asked whether it is not true that a Marseilles house has entered into a contract with the Spanish Government for the introduction into the Spanish Antilles, but particularly Cuba, of 80,000 Chinese, who are to be substituted for the negroes in that island; under what condition has the contract been made; what is the term fixed for its execution; what are the guarantees offered for its execution; and, finally, whether, the meeting of the Cortes being near at hand—viz., the 1st of December—the right has been reserved to the Chambers to examine and approve, or to reject, so important a project. It is not the first time that Chinese have been introduced into the island of Cuba. They are not sufficiently strong, or, at all events, not so strong as the negroes, for field-work, but the experiment has not been so bad, after all. Then, there are certain inconveniences resulting from their introduction which it is not necessary to allude to further. The number introduced has never been more than 10,000, but the number now spoken of, viz., 80,000, would suppose that it is intended to substitute them everywhere for the negroes. The question is rather a difficult one, and it is to be apprehended that the Government may be too precipitate in the measure."

Accounts from Milan state that great agitation continues to prevail among the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The people loudly complain of the new law for the military conscription and of the new coinage. The discontent on the former subject goes on every day increasing, and is beginning to show itself in public demonstration. The youth of Milan wage war on cigars supplied as they are by Austria, and will not allow any person to smoke in the street. At night amidst popular songs may be heard the cries of "Italy for ever!" The army and the police are alarmed at the state of excitement that exists; and the Austrian officers always walk the streets armed, as they did after the 6th February, 1853, and at night they frequently have an escort.

Dispatches from Turon, dated the 24th of September, announce that the French and Spanish troops, continuing their operations against Cochin Chinese, have captured the village of Jouron and the forts of Jeupon, together with [illegible] cannon. The loss of the enemy was considerable. The Emperor was, it is said, concentrating 100,000 men round the capital, but the resistance hitherto was feeble. Acts of barbarity were committed by the Cochin Chinese on the bodies of two Frenchmen who allowed themselves to be surprised.

Advices from Hong Kong are to Oct. 13. The Chinese Commissioners made their appearance at Shanghae on Sunday, the 3d of October, in the evening.

Up to the 4th of October nothing had been done. It is supposed that the duties on tea and silk will remain unchanged in spite of a strong feeling in favor of a reduction on the former article. The duty on imports will, however, be probably reduced as nearly as possible to a five per cent. ad valorem rate.

Nothing has been done at Shanghae for England in teas, but in silk there have been liberal purchases. For America there have been large investments in green teas at extravagant prices. The North China *Herald* points out the unhealthy state of speculation in this article for the American market, and the causes that lead to it. Canton is quiet.

Tan, the ex-Governor-General of Chihli, has been acquitted by his Government of the charges of cowardice and desertion, but has been banished to the frontier because his recent operations on the Pei-ho were "without plan."

Personal.

It is thought that some of the prisoners who escaped from Rochester Jail were drowned in attempting to swim the river; not having been heard from since, although Locke and others have been recaptured.

Ex-President Baez, of St. Domingo, accompanied by General J. Cabral, came passengers in the brig *Flying Eagle* from Curacoa, which arrived at this port yesterday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Personal Encounter Between Montgomery of Pennsylvania and English of Indiana.

The Proposed Uniform Decimal Currency—Cutting Down the Estimates—Arizona and Dacotah—Another Ten Million Loan—The Occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 19.

A difficulty occurred between Messrs. English of Indiana and Montgomery of Pennsylvania, on Saturday, which continues to be the subject of excited conversation, and an attempt is being made to give it a political turn. As many erroneous reports will be made, I have procured the facts for the Times.

The parties met for the first time this session on Saturday, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and the Avenue. As they approached each other, English, ignorant of any ill-feeling existing, said "How are you, Montgomery? I am glad to see you"—at the same time extending his hand, which Montgomery declined, saying: "I speak to no puppy, Sir!" English immediately struck him with a heavy lignum vitæ sword-cane across the head, knocking him partially down and into the gutter, and breaking the stick. English stood with a piece of the stick and the sword,—which had been drawn, not intentionally, but by the force of the blow—while Montgomery rose with a brick in his hand, which he, however, threw down, and English walked off. After English had gone some fifteen paces, Montgomery again picked up the brick and threw it at English, who attempted to dodge behind a post. A piece of the brick struck English's boot-heel, but did no damage.

Montgomery proceeded to a magistrate's office and procured a writ for English, while the latter returned to his room near by, armed himself, and then continued his walk. Hearing that Montgomery had sworn out a writ, English also proceeded to the office and gave bail for his appearance at Court. Montgomery sent English word by the Lieutenant of Police that he would fight him, "but not with weapons." Montgomery weighs upwards of two hundred pounds and is regarded the stoutest man in Congress. English weighs about one hundred and fifty.

I am informed at the Treasury Department that Professor Alexander, who was engaged to procure a uniform decimal currency, has failed to accomplish any practical result, and he wants a further advance of money, which Secretary Cobb declines furnishing.

The Committee on Ways and Means are cutting down the estimates fearfully. The Civil and Diplomatic, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills will be ready to report on Tuesday.

The Senate Committee on Territories will refuse to report the Arizona bill unless Dacotah goes with it, and this cannot be done unless the Indian treaties are confirmed, extinguishing their claim to the country. These treaties are now pending before the Senate. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for proposals, to be received until the 24th of January, for a loan of ten millions, under the act of June last.

The balance now in the Treasury is $4,341,000. The receipts last week were $1,116,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $2,262,000. The increase over the amount in the Treasury of the week previous is $547,000.

In the Senate report of the 15th inst., Senator Collamer is made to agree with Mr. Clingman in his Clayton-Bulwer resolution, whereas he considers that resolution exceedingly questionable in its propriety.

Charleston papers of the 4th inst. say that the field officers of the Fourth brigade, State Militia, are making arrangements to give General Scott a military reception, and have engaged apartments for himself and suite. General Scott expresses himself exceedingly thankful for the intended honor.

Several Members held a consultation last night in regard to that part of the President's message recommending the military occupation of Chihuahua and Sonora. General Twiggs and Admiral Zerman, who were of the number, left to-day for Mexico to inaugurate, it is said, an opposition to such a movement.

A caucus was held to-night of such members of Congress as are favorable towards a pension bill for the soldiers of the War of 1812, with a view to making arrangements to effect its passage.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 19.

The Secretary of War, in reply to an inquiry of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has expressed a very decided opinion that the proposed military occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua, so far from adding to the existing necessity for an increase of the army, would have the opposite effect. A line of posts stretched across from Texas to Guaymas would be much shorter than the present curved line of posts held by our troops; and being shorter, the line could be occupied by a smaller force than is now required, besides being more effective than the present arrangement. A great saving, too, would be made in the means of subsistence and the curtailment of the expenses of transportation.

The Post-Office Department intends to resort to stringent measures in all cases where the offence of using borrowed franks to cover private correspondence, so prevalent in Washington, can, by any possibility, be traced to the guilty parties.

An effort will be made in the House to-morrow to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill repealing so much of the English Kansas bill as prohibits the formation of a State until the population is sufficient for a Representative in Congress, according to the Federal ratio. It is to be presented as a test question.

Railroad Accidents.

MR. THOMAS GRIFFITHS, OF NEW-YORK, KILLED.

Newark, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Thomas Griffiths, a bachelor, aged about thirty-five years, doing business as grocer at the corner of Avenue C and Eighth-street, New-York, in attempting to get on the 10 o'clock Philadelphia train while in motion, near the Centre-street Dépôt, in this city, was thrown under the wheels, horribly mangled and instantly killed. He was called to by a flagman, but paid no heed to it. He was recognized by a friend, who has a daguerreotype likeness of him. Information has been sent to his friends. The articles found on the body were a gold detached lever watch, a ring with the initials "E. G." and a pocket-book containing money and a receipt for $357 to Mr. Thomas Griffiths, dated Dec. 9.

COLLISION BETWEEN A RAILROAD TRAIN AND A SCHOONER.

Trenton, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 18.

The mail train for New-York at this place this morning, ran against the bowsprit of a schooner, knocking off the top part of the engine and a gig on the top of the freight car, and throwing the mail-crate into the canal. Wesley Thompson, engineer; Aaron Davis, watchman, and William Parker, brakeman, were badly injured. The vessel was going down the river, and the wind blew her bowsprit over the track just as the mail train was coming up.

Death of an Editor.

Pittsburg, Pa., Saturday, Dec. 18.

Robert M. Riddle, for many years Editor of the *Commercial Journal*, died this morning.

Terrific Explosion of a Steam Boiler and Loss of Life.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The steam-boiler of Belcher's Sugar Refinery, in this city, exploded this morning, shattering a portion of the building to atoms, and, as far as at present known, killing four and injuring some [illegible], seven others, some of whom will die.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 18—P. M.

The following are the names of the four men who were killed by the explosion to-day at Belcher's Sugar Refinery: John Connell, Bryan Graham, Jacob [illegible] and H. N. Fitzsimons. Six others were seriously injured, one or two of whom will probably die, while several others were slightly [illegible] somewhat. The explosion was attended with such terrific force that one portion of the boiler flues, weighing over five thousand pounds, was thrown upward one hundred and fifty feet, lodging on the roof of the main building.

Later from Utah.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The Utah mail of Nov. 20th has arrived, but brings no news of importance. The snow on the mountains is three feet deep, and from the Big Mountain to Platte Bridge it averaged 18 inches in depth. The mail party were overtaken by a terrible snowstorm between Ash Hollow and South Platte. They were two days and nights traveling eighteen miles, during which time they were without food and fire. A number of trains were at Echo Cañon, unable to get through. The streams on the whole route were crossed on ice. One white man and three Indians had been murdered and robbed by two white men, on the Big Blue.

Seizure of the Wanderer, &c.

Savannah, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The *Republican* of this morning says that the United States Marshal has seized the yacht *Wanderer* at Brunswick.

The bark *Ardennes*, previously arrested at Jacksonville, Fla., on suspicion of being a slaver, has been released.

The Weather.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 18.

At Highland Light this forenoon, a thick snow storm prevailed, with a heavy northeast wind. At Hull the wind is northwest, with slight spits of snow.

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 18.

Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 6° below zero.

Albany, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The weather here is intensely cold, and ice is making fast in the river. The steamer Hero is in a bad position in the ice.

Condition of the Ohio River.

Parkersburg, Va., Saturday, Dec. 18.

There are twenty-five feet of water in the Ohio River at this point. Boats are plenty and departing daily for all points below, with low freights.

Murder Trial in Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The trial of McNulty for the murder of Police Officer Estes, W. Hammond, resulted to-day in the disagreement of the Jury.

The North Briton Outward Bound.

Portland, Friday, Dec. 17.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed from here for Liverpool at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

The Ship Child of the Regiment.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The ship *Child of the Regiment*, whose loss is reported in the English papers *per Arabia*, was insured in Boston for $14,000.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. Foster, arrived from New-York at 7 o'clock this morning.

Savannah, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The United States mail steamship *Alabama* arrived below at 10 o'clock this morning. All well.

Fire at Cranston, R. I.

Providence, Sunday, Dec. 19.

Smith's Palace, a place of Summer resort in Cranston, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning; loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000.

A DUEL—NOT QUITE.

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles and Dr. J. C. Tucker.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication:

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles—*Sir*: My friend Dr. Ogden, of California, the bearer of this note, will verbally communicate my object in desiring a written correspondence with you.

You will oblige me by nominating a day on which it will be convenient for you, or any friend you may authorize, to confer with the Doctor either at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Respectfully,

J. C. TUCKER,
No. 41 East Thirteenth-street.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1858.

(*Memorandum inclosed in the foregoing note.*)

Language alleged to have been used by Mr. Sickles at his entertainment given on the night of Dec. 3, 1858.

In reply to some remarks upon a published letter from Mr. Valentine to the Hon. G. J. Tucker, giving the names of his family connections who have held official position, Mr. Sickles said something to effect coupling his (Mr. Tucker's) family with the offensive term he (Mr. Sickles) has several times applied to the Secretary of State.

New-York, Dec. 7, 1858.

Dear Sir: My friend, the Hon. D. E. Sickles, has placed in my hands a note addressed to him by J. C. Tucker, Esq., in which Mr. T. states that you will verbally communicate Mr. T.'s object in desiring a written correspondence with him. Mr. Tucker, in this note, requests Mr. Sickles to nominate a day on which it will be convenient for him or any friend he may authorize to confer with you, either at Philadelphia or Baltimore.

The whole character of this note renders it impossible for Mr. S. to respond to any verbal communication you may make; its withdrawal is a necessary preliminary to any such communication.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
SAML. F. BUTTERWORTH.

Dr. Ogden, of California.

New-York, Dec. 8, 1858.

Hon. Saml. F. Butterworth—*Dear Sir*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th inst.

Your proposition, at our interview, to withdraw what you regard as "hostile" Dr. Tucker's note addressed, through me, to the Hon. D. E. Sickles, is not, in my judgment, embraced in your letter.

The closing sentence in that (your) letter seems to imply overtures on the part of my friend, the Doctor, when none were contemplated by him. Under your interpretation of Dr. Tucker's note, verbal communication could be had, only, at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Awaiting your further pleasure,

I remain, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
L. W. OGDEN.

[There is a fogginess of conception and expression in the above which renders it not very intelligible. We note this only to say that we have given a literal and exact copy of it.]

New-York, Dec. 9, 1858.

Dear Sir: I have this moment received your letter of the 2d inst. I regret that the meaning of my letter of the 7th inst. was not as clear to you as I intended, and believed it to be.

To be more explicit: Mr. Sickles considers, and I believe justly, that Mr. Tucker's note to him amounts to a challenge, and that, therefore, so long as that interpretation of the intent of Mr. T.'s letter remains uncontradicted, he cannot, nor can I, as his friend, respond to the "verbal communication" which Mr. Tucker, in his note, states you will make.

I proposed that the hostile nature of the note be disavowed, as a necessary preliminary to any further communication between Mr. Sickles and Mr. Tucker.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L F. BUTTERWORTH.

Dr. L. W. Ogden.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1858.

Dear Sir: The amended form of your second note, dated 9th inst., the receipt of which I have the honor to acknowledge, asking of me a withdrawal of Dr. Tucker's note, addressed to the Hon. D. E. Sickles, and which you regarded as "hostile," affords me the opportunity of saying to you that "that note" is now withdrawn in order that the charge on which it is based may either be disclaimed or explained away.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
L. W. OGDEN.

To Hon. Sam. F. Butterworth.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1858.

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, in which you withdraw Mr. Tucker's letter of the 4th inst. to the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

The concluding lines of your letter, in which the word "charge" is underscored, are to me incomprehensible, as no charge against Mr. Sickles has been communicated to me.

Any further communication which you may desire to make will be promptly responded to.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH.

Dr. L. W. Ogden.

The above note was delivered ten days since,—and nothing further has been heard from Dr. Tucker or his friend. As an utterly untrue reference to the affair was made in one of yesterday's papers, Mr. Sickles has felt called upon to publish the correspondence.

Democratic Dissensions—Card from Mayor Wood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not true, as stated, that I or any person authorized to represent the [illegible] Democracy have recently been to Washington for an adjustment of difficulties in the party here. Nor do I believe that the President could have undertaken such a task. It is quite certain that, so far as myself and friends are concerned, we have not sought for, nor been parties to, any negotiation or arrangement for such an object.

The Democracy of New-York can never again trust or respect the men who now govern the organization of Tammany Hall. Whatever promises they may make to the President at Washington, we know from experience will be broken in New-York. Without sympathy with or hold upon the rank and file of the party, they rely solely upon machinery and the offices at their command to govern the masses. From their selfishness and corrupt rule we have appealed to the people, and to that power alone will we submit our case.

Very respectfully yours,
FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW BOOKS.

Books for the Holiday Season.

The shelves of our Book-sellers are in full blossom for the holiday season. Perhaps the number of what are prepared for the market as gift-books proper is somewhat less than usual; but several of those which are now offered to the public are certainly among the richest and most elegant ever presented for such occasion.

We have already spoken at some length of Goodrich's book of *Beautiful Women*, which has been published by Derby & Jackson; and also of Mrs. Palmer's splendid and elegant *Stratford Gallery*, issued by the Appletons. We have now another volume—the *Gallery of Famous English and American Poets*—worthy to rank with these, from the press of E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia. We must confess that this holiday season, which brings to our table so many superbly-illustrated volumes, resplendent in Turkey morocco, in ivory paper, and miraculous "tooling," would be doubly pleasant to us if these beautiful gift-books contained evidences of the growth of the mechanical arts among us. But they only remind us of our national poverty. Nearly all, if not the whole, of the beautifully-illustrated volumes which have been issued here recently, with the names of American publishers on the title-page, have been foreign productions. They have not only been illustrated by foreign artists, but in many cases they have been printed and bound in London. This is the greatest book-market in the world, where books bring the best prices; but they can be more cheaply manufactured in London and Paris, than in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston, and therefore they are manufactured there to order. Exactly how much of this *elegant* volume may be of home make we are unable to decide, but we should judge that it was more American than the greater number of the illustrated works which have recently been published. Without reaching to the altitudes of English book-making, it is still a very elegant and well-illustrated volume. The engravings, one hundred in number, are executed in line, on steel, from the designs of eminent artists, most of them selected for the subject; as, for example, we find Turner furnishing an illustration for Halleck and for the Editor's *Pencil*. The selections are from the modern English poets, beginning with Thomson; our American bards who find a place in the volume are Bryant, Halleck, Willis, Longfellow, Holmes, Poe, Morris, Boker, Simms, Prentice, Conrad, and Coxe.

One of the most elegant and tasteful gift-books of the season is the *Wild Flowers*, published by Scribner. It is a splendid quarto, filled with most exquisite colored engravings of American flowers, each being accompanied by a letter-press description. The drawing and coloring in this volume are most exquisitely done, and the book cannot fail to be among the most popular of its class for the approaching holidays.

Little books for little people continue to be showered upon us, and will continue, doubtless, until after Christmas and New-Year's shall be passed. There is a wonderful amount of ability bestowed upon some of these children's books, not only in the care with which the text is prepared, but in their embellishments, and the beautiful manner in which they are printed. Children were not always so zealously and thoughtfully cared for in these things as they now are. It is a most important thing to early instill into the minds of the young a love for what is true and beautiful in art by placing in their hands books that are not only free from moral impurities but from all artistic blemishes. Among the children's books that we have seen this year, none pleased us more than a series of story-books published by Stanford & Delisser, by the author of *Aunt Fanny's Stories*. The writing in these little volumes is pure and simple, and they are printed with extreme elegance and good taste. *Poor and Proud; or, the Fortunes of Katy Redburn, a Story for Young Folks*, by Oliver Optic, is the title of a volume for oldish children, published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston. *Struggles of the Early Christians, from the days of Our Saviour to the Reign of Constantine*, a book for any season, but designed for the young, comes from the press of John P. Jewett & Co., Boston. *Seed Time and Harvest*, is the title of a volume of tales, translated from the German, by Rosalie Kirch and Maria Bray, from Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston. *Walter Seyton*, a story of rural life in Virginia, is a delightful little book, with the charm of a novel subject. Published by Phillips, Sampson & Co. *Blind Bartimeus; or, The Story of a Sightless Sinner, and His Great Physician*, by William G. Hoge, published by Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., is rather a sermon than a story, and not so well adapted for children as for the instruction of their elders. Children are always uneasy under preaching. *The City of Sin, and its Capture by Immanuel's Army*, is an allegory by H. P. Remington, with an introduction by the Rev. Geo. B. Cheever. Published by Carlton & Porter, New-York. *Isabella Gray* is the title of a small novel, by a lady. Published by Desilver, Philadelphia. *Dora Deane; or, The East India Uncle*, and *Maggie Miller; or, Old Hagar's Secret*, are the titles of two stories by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. Published, in one volume, by C. M. Saxton, New-York.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF EDGAR A. POE. With an Original Memoir. Illustrated. New-York: J. S. Redfield.

This edition of Poe's poems, which, though bearing the name of a New-York publisher, was wholly manufactured in London, has been pronounced, and we think with entire propriety, the culmination of the art of book manufacture. It is one of those rare things in publishing, a perfectly original work, speaking, of course, of the book and its embellishments, and not of its text. The paper, the ink, the printing, the type and the binding are all of the highest order of excellence, and the designs are from the best of the contemporary artists of Great Britain. Among them we are proud to find three or four designs from two American artists, Cropsey and Darley, which are not in any way inferior to the company in which they are found. It must have been a labor of love with the artists who were employed in the creation of this exquisite volume, for they all appear to have been imbued with the same spirit which was inspired by the poems they illustrated. This spirit extended itself to the designers of the initial letters, which are as characteristic of the weird spirit of Poe as any of the elaborate designs in which the artist has attempted to embody in substantial shapes the subtle feeling which the wayward genius of the Poet infused into his verses. Some objections have been urged against the memoir for its harshness of tone, but we do not see how the subject could have been honestly treated in a gentler manner. If Poe were alive to see how splendidly and perfectly his genius has been illustrated, and how daintily and lovingly the elaborate creations of his brilliant fancy have been treated by men of kindred genius, his sensitive nature would have derived exquisite pleasure from the examination of this most sumptuous volume.

POETS AND POETRY OF VERMONT. Edited by Abby Maria Hemenway. Rutland: Geo. A. Tuttle & Co. 1858.

The covers of this little volume are of a pale blue tint, but they should have been of a verdant hue, to indicate its origin. It does not make a great show among the gaudily-bound volumes which belong to the season—resembling a violet in a bunch of tulips; but a visitor of this kind from Vermont must not be overlooked because it is so modest in its appearance. Vermont has added her full share to the great names of the nation; but it is no disparagement to her to say that in poetry she occupies a subordinate position to the other New-England States. The editor of the volume before us has aimed in her collection at "representing the general poetic literature of Vermont from its early settlement to the present period," and she has accompanied most of her examples with brief biographical sketches. Fifty-two Vermont poets, it appears, have published volumes of their writings, but the only names among them that we were familiar with were those of Saxe, C. G. Eastman, and Mrs. Botta, who is commonly known to be a native of the Green Mountain State. The first Vermont poet was Royal Tyler, who was wit and a Chief-Justice as well. He died in 1826, and his verses are like all that were written in the men of his time, full of patriotism, and invocations to Liberty. The Rev. Dr. Spencer, who died recently, in Brooklyn, was also, it appears, a Vermont poet; but the most distinguished of the Vermont bards are Saxe and Eastman, with whose names the public are already familiar.

FUTURE LIFE; OR, SCENES IN ANOTHER WORLD. By George Wood. New-York: Derby & Jackson.

Mr. Wood has an idea that he has made the first attempt to portray the "possible" scenes of a future life; yet he informs us that "the vehicles of thought and representations of the world to come, in his volume, are the same which have been adopted by writers of the Holy Bible, and by Dante and Milton." It is the manner, however, of treating the subject which he claims as his own, and we concede to him a right of property in that respect. The exquisitely lovely imaginings of Swedenborg he regards as "abhorrently sensual." To one who regards Swedenborg as sensual and vulgar, the celestial regions present themselves in a shape little calculated to inflame the minds of rational beings with immortal longings. The next world, according to the conceptions of Mr. Wood is but a slight remove from the present state of existence; it is a great school of art, where the disenthralled enjoy themselves in learning to draw, to paint pictures, to model statues, and engage generally in such small dillettantisms. There is considerable ingenuity in Mr. Wood's inventions, but they are not in the least elevated or poetical, and will not have the effect of raising the human soul many degrees above this sublunary sphere.

PRACTICAL DISSECTIONS. By Richard M. Hodges. Cambridge: John Bartlett.

Dr. Hodges is demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Harvard University,—a man thoroughly fit for the post of demonstrator; and hence, since he is not lacking in ability to set down succinctly and clearly what he knows, a very proper person to write a dissector's manual. One of the best things in this his book, is the avoidance of unnecessary minuteness upon unimportant regions of the *cadaver*. The prolix manuals much in use keep the black-aproned student too long upon each part;—with scalpel in one hand and forceps in the other, he turns over leaf after leaf with his wrist before he has read up attachments, relations, functions of muscles, whose anatomy is not of the slightest consequence to surgeon, physician, or even to lecturer. Dr. Hodges writes tersely, and only upon parts of his subject that repay study. The paper on which his book is served up is tinted to just the color that last reveals the finger-marks of the absorbed student.

WHILE IT WAS MORNING. By Virginia F. Townsend. New-York: Derby & Jackson. 1858.

This is an exceedingly interesting and well-written story of common American life; the scene is laid in New-England and New-York, the names have a familiar sound, the incidents are natural, and the characters such as we meet in our daily walks. There is nothing of a foreign tone about the book, and all its allusions are of an American character. We have rarely read a more thoroughly domestic story; it is very much in the style of Miss Austin's novels, pure and sweet in its morals, and kindly and gentle in its lessons. There is, as we find in nearly all American works of fiction, and especially so in those by women, a feeling of sadness in its pages which cannot easily be accounted for. That tone of hearty contentment and good humor which predominates in the English domestic novel, and which form the great charm of the always fresh and entertaining fictions of Jane Austin, is wanting in our national novels.

LAYS FROM THE LAND OF LUTHER. Scribner & Delisser.

This beautiful volume, though possessing none of the gaudy externals which characterize the greater number of the books of the season, is, nevertheless, most appropriately illustrated and ornamented. The "lays" are mostly of a devotional character, translated from the German by Susan Winkworth. The illustrations are spirited etchings from designs by German artists of the first rank, sober and severe in their style, yet full of meaning and lofty sentiment. It is a volume of permanent value, yet admirably adapted to the holiday season. The same publishers have issued a new edition, on large paper, of Blair's Poem, with illustrations from the quaint designs of Blake, the spiritualistic artist of the last century, who surpassed the ghost-seers of the present day in the vividness of his perceptions, which enabled him to commit to the canvas the strange forms which he saw only with his spiritual eyes.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

Not a word need be said in respect to the Autocrat. The public know what his exact merits are; he has gained his niche in the great temple of popular favor, and will remain there while there is a relish for wit and humor, or an appreciation of poetical compositions. The volume in which he now appears is illustrated with sketches from designs by Hoppin. In any other work they would appear to better advantage; but as every reader of the *Autocrat* must have formed his own ideas of the look of the personages who figure round the breakfast-table of that personage, the designs of the artist can hardly fail to fall short of the preexisting images in the mind's eye of the spectator.

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY. By Thomas Bulfinch. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1858.

The *Age of Chivalry* is a very good book, either for young readers or old ones; got up in a very substantial and sensible manner, with the single exception of the illustrations, which are of a kind hardly suitable for a child's primer. The author has divided his subject into two parts, the first being devoted to King Arthur and his Knights, and the second to the Mabinogeon, or Welsh popular tales.

The New Conditions of Railway Success.

Thirty years ago, there existed only the rudest mechanical elements of what is now the Railway system of the world;—the unstable tramways, and the clumsy stationary engine of the times. To-day, the general conditions which underlie the successful road and engine of the present period have been met, viz: the approximately permanent road-bed, and the stiff and light rail and joint;—the multitubular boiler, inclosed fire-box and combustion chamber, blast-pipe, counterbalancing, equalized suspension, curving truck, variable cut-off, and light, durable and adjustable parts of the best class of modern locomotives. The past conditions of success have been met; as a consequence Railways have been extended in every civilized country at a cost exceeding five thousand millions of dollars, and collaterally involving other thousands of millions, together with the general commercial interests of the world.

Does this great investment rest on a mechanical basis of perfect and immutable solidity? Are not the conditions of its success changing, slowly, but surely? Have not the disasters of the past year plainly shown that we are not keeping pace with the new emergencies? The competition of rival lines, the largely-increased cost of the standard fuel, and the half-worn-out condition of so many railways, are establishing new and imperative conditions, which must be promptly met if the prosperity of this enormous investment and its contingent interests are to be preserved. The proportion of work done to cost of doing it must be vastly increased; fuel must be better burned; steam must be better made, preserved and used; dead weight must be lightened, friction diminished, and flexible and perishable tracks made permanently smooth and durable. There is talent enough at work, under promising auspices. No less than five thousand practical men are employed in the engineering and mechanical management of railways. Each of these men brings into the field some special information and experience as to the best method of accomplishing the great end to which their united efforts are tending. But just at the time when the railway interest needs the undivided force of this allied army, its action does not keep up with the new and pressing requirements, simply because it is not combined and concentrated. The advantage of each of these managers availing himself of the knowledge of all the rest, compared with his unaided and independent effort, is therefore five thousand to one. Each of many improvements that is now saving money in one place, might save money in every place. The cheapest and best investment which railway managers and owners can make, is in the carefully reported and trustworthy results of what paying improvements are in progress all over the world.

Among the few really valuable and successful works of this kind, is the thorough and comprehensive report of Messrs. Colburn and Holley on the *Permanent Way and Coal-Burning Locomotives of European Railways*. This work shows in detail how far and in what features the most cheaply worked Railways of the world are superior to our own, and then describes with all necessary minuteness, and illustrates with numerous and excellent engravings, each of the mechanical devices and expedients which have contributed to this success. It gives *new and specific working* information as to the best known systems of coal-burning, rails, including shape and manufacture, rail-joints, preserving sleepers, drainage, etc. A large edition has already been absorbed by some sixty leading Railway companies, and is pronounced by them a paying investment. European engineers have amply certified to the correctness of its information as to foreign Railways.

More fresh and practical works of this character on the other numerous branches of engineering are needed. A few dollars judiciously expended in finding out what has already been well done, will save the expenditure of a very much larger sum in those experiments which only lead to conclusions already established.

The Newtonian System of the Universe—Letter from Mr. J. C. Lane.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Saturday, Dec. 11, appeared a review of my lecture, as delivered at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening. Notwithstanding the vein of ridicule which runs through the whole article, I should not complain were it not for the last remarks, which are decidedly unjust both to myself and to the subject. I quote:

"After the conclusion of the lecture, some of the gentlemen present urged objections to Mr. LANE's theories, some of which appeared fatal. 'A constant force,' one said, 'if applied to a revolving body, would accelerate its motion.' 'Yet we see no such effects on the earth.' 'Neither have we any right to assume that a comet's surface is so highly polished as to reflect in the manner indicated.' Neither of the objections were met satisfactorily."

This I consider as unfair, because I did give points, on both objections, that a reasoner would have carefully analyzed before he would have pronounced the objections fatal.

The theory—*and demonstration*—of the motive forces of the Universe is not simply a chimera of the brain of one man. There are many of the first scientific and mechanical men of the country who have not only patiently heard my reasonings and demonstrations of these forces, (privately,) but who, after having investigated the subject in its numerous bearings, have given me assurances of hearty coöperation in my views. I expect, of course, opposition; but when objections are made by scientific men they should be supported by some sort of reasoning and understanding. I will *try* to answer questions at any time; but those made without any real applicability to the subject, and without forethought, I respectfully decline to answer. But with regard to the questions, "neither of which were answered satisfactorily:"

First—"A constant force if applied to a revolving body, would accelerate its motion." "Yet we see no such effects on the earth." This, taken abstractly, is, without doubt, correct; but with regard to the planetary movements, has no application whatever. The implied application is based on the old idea that the earth was originally projected into space, by some power, say, "the centrifugal force," and as "there is no outside resistance in the space through which the planet travels," and consequently no friction either on its surface or axis, there could be no diminution of force, and the projectile would not lose its momentum, but would continue to advance forever. Were the planet or projectile to go in a straight line, this would be a good argument; but were another force applied to the projectile (the sun-gravitating force) to move it constantly in a direction out of its projectile line, there might not be friction, either on the surface or axis, from resisting *media*—as the term is applied to terrestrial mechanics—but there would be an opposing force, acting constantly against the projectile force which would continually retard it, and were this opposing force greater than the projectile force, the ball or planet would not go through space at all; at least, to obey its first projectile force. A constant force, *alone*, acting on a ball to rotate it, *would* accelerate its motion; but if, while this force was rotating this globe, and exerting its power to keep the particles of the globe in the plane of rotation as strongly as it would act to make the same particles move relatively through space, that is, round the axis—I say, if while this force were acting, another force should be applied to endeavor to rotate the globe on an axis which should be situated in or parallel to the equatorial plane of the former rotation, this last force would be continually acting to retard and diminish the first force, and unless the first force was CONSTANT, it would soon be annihilated. In the common acceptation of the terms, there are no resisting *media* here, nor any friction, but still the two forces mutually retard each other, and as surely and certainly as if friction were applied to all parts of the globe at once.

According to the old theories, the centrifugal force first started the planets in their orbits; and as there is *no resistance* they still go on *solely from the original impulse*. By inference, the centrifugal force is not now constantly acting to keep the ball in motion; the force which first started the ball is discontinued; after the machine has started, the motor is removed. Natural forces do not always act constantly.

But this centrifugal force would project the ball in a direct line, and were the so-called force of gravitation to be suspended, the ball would immediately go off at a tangent from its orbit, through space; it does not fly off. Then there is a force continually keeping it from flying off; this force is as constantly acting to remove the globe from the line of its projected force. Does this force *retard* the first, or not? Is there not a *necessity* for the *continuation* of the *centrifugal force forever*? Does the earth increase its speed in its orbit?

My object is to supply these forces, which the old theories do not. Whether the upsetting force is magnetic or not is immaterial. Would forces acting (as my theory suggests) produce the actual motions of the planets? It may be answered, so do the centripetal and centrifugal forces. I ask for a demonstration—How?

As for the second objection, (after the lecture,) "Neither have we any right to assume that a comet's surface is so highly polished as to reflect in the manner indicated." Why not? The question I proposed in the lecture was, whether such a polished sphere would produce the phenomena? not whether the comet were polished. Would such a globe produce the phenomena? Because if it would, we will see whether a comet *might* be polished or not.

It is now universally received as truth, that the further removed from the sun, or centre of the system, a planet is, the less its density. If the theory of Laplace be correct, or even analogous to the truth, this must be so, simply from the fact that in the condensation or cooling of the solar globe, the denser parts would contract most—that is, the sphere being fluid, the particles would arrange themselves at distances from the centre, according to their density; or, in other words, the nearer the centre the denser the matter. Again; different bodies—metals for instance—require different degrees of heat to liquify them. Platina requires the strongest artificial heat we possess; a bismuth spoon will melt in a cup of hot tea. Now, a ball or planet coming from the confines of the system should be less dense, and might be easier to melt or liquify, and it would not require a great stretch of the imagination to believe that a molten globe might be transparent. Were it transparent, it would be invisible at a great distance. I said, in my lecture that it was immaterial whether the globe was gas or transparent liquid. I have yet to find out that a globe or globule of any liquid, whether transparent or not, has not a polished surface. We can easily account for a large transparent globe in the universe.

The question is: What would be the phenomena attendant on such a globe, if it occupied the position of the comet? Should we, in certain positions, have an apparent nucleus and tail. Respectfully,

JAS. C. LANE.

Card from Hon. Philo White.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication from Lima, in Peru, which appeared in your paper of the 8th ult., and which speaks disparagingly of my Mission in Ecuador, imputing to me a "masterly inactivity," so far as the interests of our country are concerned, has just met my eye. But your correspondent's palpable animus, and the stupidity that pervades his recital of the course of events touching the Amazonian question in Ecuador, stamp him as a bastard Yankee—if, indeed, he first saw daylight under an American sky.

In view of the great mass of official business dispatched during my incumbency of that Mission, as shown by the records of the Legation and the papers in the State Department at Washington, [illegible] but not inertness, might possibly [illegible] to me as a diplomatic fault. But the [illegible] with which your [illegible] are those of Don Juan [illegible], the flippant and shallow Minister [illegible] whose name [illegible] diplomatic agents abroad. [illegible] gross misrepresentations of my official action, and his [illegible] garbling of my correspondence with Señor Cavano, could have emanated from no other source. And when it is known that that reckless diplomatist, who was so rebuked so severely at his *first* appearance in diplomatic society, and whom it became necessary for me to handle with caustic severity in our correspondence in relation to the Amazon question, although I did it in a spirit of kindly admonition, wrote me confidentially, *apologizing* for having misrepresented both the motives and action of myself and my Government in the matter, it may be seen how Señor Cavano has stultified himself, in employing a truculent tool, in the shape of a renegade American, to re-propagate the untruths he was made to recant and swallow during my presence in that country.

But, in due time, the public may expect to learn the truth in regard to the *American* aspect of the matter, so far as I had any agency in it.

PHILO WHITE.

[We give Mr. WHITE the benefit of his Card, in spite of the needlessly harsh and coarse epithets which he applies to our correspondent. We must remind him, however, that these do not in the least help his case, but rather indicate a loss of temper and a lack of assurance on his part, which will inspire serious doubt as to his own consciousness of being in the right.]

Naval Affairs—Construction of the Niagara.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much pleased in reading some remarks in your valuable paper of yesterday, contained in an article headed "Our Naval System." The views which you have taken in regard to this important subject are generally correct and well-founded. Still, I think, in a *few* particulars you are in error. Now, in reference to the *Niagara*, you assert that "she is the finest model afloat of the heavier class of fighting ships." The question in this case would naturally be asked—and I put it to yourselves—In what respect is the *Niagara* superior, as a *man-of-war* to the modern vessels now in our Navy? Has her superior size, and consequent increased cost over all other vessels owned by our Government, produced a corresponding degree of efficiency and excellency? I think not. Take, for instance, the *Wabash* or *Minnesota*, both of which are sixty feet shorter on the load line than the *Niagara*, and it can be clearly proven by their recent performances that, in all respects, as *men-of-war*, they are at least her equal. To enumerate the faults of the *Niagara* would occupy too much time. One or two for the present will be sufficient. First her sheer. It is well known to all naval constructors and officers that one of the most important requisites in war vessels is to get the decks as straight as possible, in order to facilitate "working the guns." This most essential feature was not dreamed of by the designer of the *Niagara*, as her eastern clipper-ship sheer fully demonstrates. All naval officers will agree in the opinion that she is at least four feet too crooked, and that, before her guns are placed on board, her decks should be lowered at the ends, or replaced by new ones. The next fault is her extreme sharpness, which causes loss of storage and capacity, as well as a constant straining of the entire hull. Were speed the sole object in the construction of war vessels, this would be easily obtained, but, unfortunately, as in the case of the *Niagara*, it precludes entirely all possibility of carrying a battery on her decks suitable for a vessel of her immense tonnage. The *Niagara* has a displacement at her load line of 5,100 tons, and is intended or designed to carry (if she ever does) twelve guns, at a cost of $100,000 each, while the *Minnesota*, a vessel sixty feet shorter, has a displacement at the load line of 4,000 tons, and actually carries fifty guns, at a cost of $10,000 each. There is not a naval constructor in this country but could take the *Niagara's* length and produce a vessel in all respects her superior, or at least her equal, and carry at the same time a battery double hers in weight and efficiency. A comparison between her and such vessels as the *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Merrimac*, as *men-of-war*, is all that is necessary to substantiate the above assertion. While speaking of the last three named ships, a few words may be said in reference to their builders. They have all given sufficient evidences of their fitness and skill in the construction of the above ships, justly admitted by competent judges to be the *ne plus ultra* of war vessels, and if allowed to carry out their own ideas, obtained after long study, and scientific investigation, there is not a nation in the world that could put afloat such vessels as our own. It is idle and ridiculous to talk of the incomparable genius of George Steers, when such men as John Lenthall, Samuel M. Pook, and the brothers Delano are daily giving us such evidences of their superiority in naval architecture. Building yachts and steamboats are different matters compared to the construction of well-modeled and well-adapted men-of-war, and no man, unless he be more than mortal, can step from one to the other in a day or a year. The *Niagara*, in a word, is simply the model of the yacht *Julia*, and nothing more. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, pray do not be so desponding, because a Steers has departed from this wicked and deceitful world, as he fortunately has not taken *all* the genius of the country with him. A little is yet left, enough I think to build even a *Niagara*, wonderful as she seems to some. Give some of the private shipbuilders of the country the cost of the *Niagara* to operate with, and my word for it some of them can be found to possess incomparable genius too.

D. D. W.

Naval Matters—Dilemma of Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The interest you take in naval matters, and your correct views on the subject, induce me to solicit the favor of incumbering your columns with a few remarks relative to our policy.

A year since, Commodore Paulding was indirectly censured for his efficiency in removing Walker's piratical gang from the shores of Nicaragua. The Secretary of the Navy, in his last report, assumed the credit of this honest action, which he at that time silently disapproved.

'Tis but justice to the Commodore to state, that he acted on his own responsibility, and not by virtue of the ambiguous instructions issued by the Department. When Commander Almy applied to the Secretary for explicit orders to guide his actions, he received in response a letter to the effect that "*he must*—or, perhaps, had better—not arrest Walker."

The moment is opportune to inquire whether Flag-Officer McIntosh is bound down by similar instructions? It has been hinted to us, that, notwithstanding the old gentleman's penetration, he is unable to prepare the *mise en scene* according to the Government interpretation of the orders furnished him. Should he take Walker, he will be rebuked; should he—*a la* Chavard—permit him to land, he will be removed from his command. A pleasant dilemma.

Will the Department clear up this mist, and not subject to censure men whose duty it is to obey, *coute qui coute*. Let the responsibility rest on the Government.

ORDER.

Another Offer to Provide for the Poor.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed in your paper of the 3d an offer of $100 for a plan for improving the condition of the poor in the Almshouse of the City of New-York. The gentleman who made the offer was not aware, probably, of the cost of making the investigations, plans of buildings, and other necessary outlays. The sum is wholly inadequate; and but few would be willing to risk their reputation, without first examining the matter in all its relations. As this subject will involve the expenditure of millions of dollars in the future any plan should be, in some degree, commensurate with the importance of the object. I therefore make the following proposition, viz.: I will, within three months, compete with any *other person or persons* for a premium of $1,000, by offering a plan in relation to the saving of the cost of supporting the poor of New-York; embracing also their moral and physical improvement; and if my plan shall not receive the award, I will be one of ten to pay $100 each to the successful competitor, provided that the latter shall be one of the Commissioners to carry into effect the accepted plan, should it be adopted by the City.

The plan (if my proposition is embraced by the City or any responsible individual) to be submitted to the arbitration of Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper, Wm. B. Astor, Gerard Hallock and Pelatiah Perit.

The subject is a very important one; and I feel confident that a plan can be adopted to greatly lessen the expense of supporting the poor of your City, and at the same time to greatly improve their condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BREWSTER.

OBITUARY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* is requested, by the Hon. Wm. A. Porter, to correct a rumor, which has been circulated, that he is an applicant for the Governorship of one of the Western Territories. His name has never been suggested to the President; he is not an applicant for this or any other office, and such an offer would be forthwith rejected by him.

Mr. Joseph Sales, a Spaniard, well-known about the Boston Navy-yard as "Uncle Joe," died in Boston Dec. 13 at the advanced age of [illegible] years. Mr. Sales was an old soldier, and fought in several battles against Napoleon Bonaparte.

Major Samuel Barnes, a well-known newspaper editor in Maryland, died at Baltimore Dec. 16. He had been connected with the Maryland Press for more than half a century, and was latterly editor of the Baltimore *Clipper*.

Mr. Adam W. Thaxter, Sr., an old citizen of Boston, died Dec. 15, aged 79. He was once Deputy United States Marshal in Boston, and President of the Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Wm. Wells Brown, a freed slave, has written a drama styled "The Escape of Experience; or, The South Side of Slavery." It was recited in Philadelphia, Dec. 16, before the Anti-Slavery Convention.

Mr. Elijah Lewis, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Roxbury, Mass., died December 15, aged [illegible] He was Representative in the [illegible] Legislature some years ago.

Gov. Morgan has appointed Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, of [illegible], Surgeon-General upon his staff, in place of [illegible], of [illegible] City, who declined.

Ex-Governor Slade is dangerously ill at his residence in Vermont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

That particular region of the State of Michigan which is known as the "Muskegon Valley," must be a very wicked place. A writer in the Newaygo *Republican*, in a series of articles, has undertaken to show up the morals of the community. It is stated that the common practices are Sabbath-breaking, profane and filthy language, drunkenness and gambling, and a general recklessness in regard to all that is good. Hunting, fishing and business are openly pursued on the Sabbath with impunity. Profane and filthy language is made use of by nearly all classes of men. Drunkenness prevails to a frightful extent, and gambling is ruining its multitudes both old and young.

A decision has just been rendered by Judge Drummond in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, upon a claim made for damages by Ford vs. Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff shipped 100 head of cattle at Urbana, Ill., under a contract for their delivery at Detroit in 30 hours. They were detained at Michigan City, on the Michigan Central Road, twelve hours, and twelve hours more at Marshall. On arriving at Detroit four of them were dead, and the owner claimed that the remaining 96 had suffered a material depreciation. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $[illegible].

Wool-growing is steadily increasing in Texas and the State will soon number its flocks by hundreds of thousands. The San Antonio *Herald* says that Capt. Sweet, late of Laporte, Indiana, has just returned from Mexico, whither he went last Fall to purchase sheep for himself and a Mr. Parish, late of Missouri. Capt. Sweet went with others, and the whole number of sheep brought out was about 4,000. His and Mr. Parish's portion—about 1,600 head—he has placed on a ranch on the head of Curry's Creek, Blanco County.

Elisha Magoun, a man of 53 years, who has been in a depressed condition of mind for a long time on account of Spiritualism, committed suicide at Cambridge, Dec. 10. He has resided at Brighton, away from his wife, for about a year. His son and daughter have arrived at mature years, and the daughter has lectured on Spiritualism.

A fellow named Lynch, on trial in Boston for shop-breaking, sprang upon a witness, John Vance, the other day, and stabbed him in open Court, in revenge for his turning State's evidence, and testifying against the prisoner. The knife was aimed at Vance's throat, but struck the jaw-bone. Lynch was placed in irons.

The Canadians are just now excited about a reported discovery of rich lead mines in Ramsay Township. It is asserted that the vein of ore is traceable for a distance of 800 feet. It is not clear whether the proofs of the story are better than those of the Bowmanville coal hoax.

In Cincinnati, there is an entire family, excepting only the mother and one daughter, in prison for various offences. The father is imprisoned for life for shooting a man; a son and a daughter are in the House of Refuge, and three other daughters are locked up for larceny. Total, six.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture has adopted a resolution censuring the payment of premiums by Agricultural Societies for the speed of horses, on the ground that such trials of speed tend to divert attention from everything else, and are demoralizing.

The annual catalogue of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick has been published. There are now in the institution fifty students in all. In Rutgers College and Grammar School are fifty more, having in view the Gospel ministry.

The Theological Seminary at Princeton contains 161 students. Fifty-seven of the number are graduates from Nassau Hall.

A Young Men's Christian Union has been organized in Detroit; Geo. S. Frost, President.

The Michigan Central College at Spring Arbor has been reopened under the charge of Mr. Dearing.

Who Discovered Anæsthesia?—Statement of Drs. Mott, Francis and Parker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, fearing that the public may be misled by the republication at this time of certain affidavits made by them in the month of December, 1852, in which we asserted our belief that Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., was the original discoverer of the anæsthetic principle as applied to the removal of pain in surgical operations, which affidavits were made by us at the solicitation, and in consequence of the representations of the Hon. Truman Smith, then United States Senator from Connecticut, we feel it to be our duty to state *a subsequent and careful examination of the facts in the history of the discovery of Anæsthesia have led us to a different conclusion.*

The undersigned coincide in the belief that "the first great triumph of placing in the hands of the profession an agent capable of rendering the patient safely, and, at will, utterly insensible to the stroke of the surgeon's knife, was in detecting and establishing by experiment the anæsthetic powers of sulphuric ether. For this discovery the world is indebted to Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston.

"Whatever may have been the steps preliminary to this remarkable discovery, Dr. Morton's claim to it is established beyond all controversy, and his merit in this respect, with those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, can be no longer a question of dispute."

Holding this opinion, they have signed the "Appeal of Members of the Medical Profession" in this City and Boston, to establish a national testimonial by voluntary subscription, for the benefit of Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, and have united in recommending his claims for remuneration to the consideration of their fellow-citizens, and of soliciting their subscriptions in behalf of the fund.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1858.

I hereby respectfully set forth that my concurrence in the recommendation of Dr. Morton's claims for public remuneration was grounded on the conclusive evidence that through his experiments, perseverance and energy it was made manifest that sulphuric ether might be used as an effective anæsthetic agent in surgical operations. To Dr. Morton's early devotion, I believe, the world is indebted for the important knowledge we possess on this subject so interesting to humanity.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D.

The Wool Trade.

In New-York, during the present week, the inquiry has been animated at strengthening prices. Desirable lots, which manufacturers really want, have been sparingly offered—and business has been somewhat restricted by the increasing difficulty of filling orders for the better qualities. The reported sales include 175,000 lbs. domestic fleece within a range of from 38c.@58c. for common to full blood Merino and Saxony; 45,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at from 28c.@45c. for No. 1 to extra, with some small lots of very choice at 48c.@50c.; 300 bales California at 10c.@32c.; 100,000 lbs. unwashed South American on terms not disclosed; and 100,000 lbs. unwashed African at about 21c. ℔ lb.

In Boston, the transactions have been quite extensive, and prices of Domestic have advanced materially. Stocks were light, and holders confident. The reported sales comprised 200,000 lbs., Domestic fleece and Pulled, within the annexed range: Common to full-blood Merino fleece, at 36c.@53c.; Saxony do., at 55c.@65c.; No. 1 to extra Pulled, at 40c.@55c.; 120,000 lbs. course Spanish, mainly at 20c.@21c.; 60,000 lbs. Persian, at 12½c., and 450 bales Cape and Mediterranean at very full prices.

In Providence, the demand from manufacturers was active, and with very limited supplies available prices were well supported. Sales transpired of 60,000 lbs. Domestic fleece at 35c.@58c.; and 11,500 lbs. do. Pulled at 25c.@48c. ℔ lb.

In Philadelphia light receipts and stocks, with a lively inquiry, continued to influence prices favorably for sellers. The transactions embraced 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled within a range of from 35c.@58c. ℔ lb.

In Baltimore sales were reported of only small lots at unchanged rates.

RECAPTURE OF ESCAPED CONVICTS.—Several of the convicts who escaped from Auburn State Prison have been recaptured. Among them is Manley Locke, the murderer, who was arrested at Mount Morris, N. Y. Locke was discovered at a tavern, in company with one Tuppin, also a convict. Locke, it appears, managed to communicate with his family at Honeoye Falls, and made an appointment with them, so that his sister and his uncle Williams had an interview with him. Locke wanted money, but his uncle refused to supply him, and advised him to give himself up, as there was no chance for him to get away—everybody being on the look-out. Manley wept considerably at this interview, according to the account given by his uncle, and expressed apprehensions as to the final result of his case. He was much afraid he would be hung at last. Tuppin told Mr. Williams that if Manley had taken his advice and gone in another direction, they could have been two hundred miles away by that time.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 17.

Before the Hon. Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

[illegible]

New York Academy of Music vs. James H. Hackett.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $3,000, being three weeks' rent of the New York Academy of Music, during the period that Grisi and Mario performed there, in October and November, 1854. The building, at the time, was in an unfinished state, and the defendant set up a breach of the plaintiff's covenant in the lease, to use all diligence in finishing it. The cause was tried before Judge Ingraham and a jury, and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of $[illegible] and costs. The defendant moved for a new trial at Special Term, which was denied. He then appealed to the General Term, Judges Ingraham and Brady presiding, and they being unable to agree, a reargument was ordered. On the argument before a full bench, the judgment was unanimously reversed and a new trial ordered. Judge Brady in delivering the opinion of the Court, said that the failure of the evidence to show a proper legal demand of rent before eviction would be sufficient ground for a new trial; but important evidence was excluded on the trial, the object of which was to show that the plaintiffs, by neglecting to use all diligence to furnish their building, pursuant to a covenant in the lease, had caused great loss and injury to the plaintiff. A part of the engagement to which consisted in furnishing the Academy of Music with furnaces. This was done, but partially and tardily. The audiences and performers suffered from cold and complained. On the [illegible] of October Mario caught a severe cold during the performance, which illness continued four weeks. All evidence going to show these facts, with a view to damages to offset the rent, was excluded, which the Court holds to be error. Costs abide the event of a new trial.

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

[illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday Night.

The testimony in behalf of Dr. Bennett was concluded to-day, with the exception of that of a solitary witness, (the wife of Stoddard, Bennett's legal agent and purveyor,) who was absent from illness. The Court room was crowded with spectators, of whom no inconsiderable portion were ladies of the highest respectability. I resume with the evidence closed up Friday afternoon:

[illegible]

When the Court opened [illegible] rumor was prevalent to the effect that Mrs. Bennett's youngest child was threatened with symptoms of [illegible], and that the lady was obliged to absent herself temporarily from Court on that account. After a short delay Mrs. Bennett appeared and took her usual seat beside Judge Blackman. The examination of [illegible] was resumed as follows: Mrs. Bennett came to me and wanted to have me make button-holes in a chemise, and I made them; one evening, not long after that, she was down in the sitting-room, and there were several students there; one of them was sitting on an ottoman, at her feet; I went into the room to see about some work I was doing, and she was very much engaged in talking, and told me to wait outside; the conversation was about this stud; she was telling the gentleman about it, and wondered who sent it; she asked him if he would not like to see it; he said he would if it was not too much trouble to her; so she unhooked her dress and showed it to him; she unhooked her dress half way down to get her hand under it, and raised it up so he could see.

Q.—State whether her person was exposed or not? A.—I think her person was a little exposed; the stud was in one of her under garments; from where I stood her person was exposed; I was right behind her; she was taken sick one morning and sent me after Dr. B.; the Doctor came and took care of her, and was with her all day; he came in haste, without his coat or hat.

Q.—Do you remember about the Doctor throwing water on you? A.—It was at dinner; the Doctor asked me to pass him something on the table; I think it was the bread; I passed it; I did not wait for him, and as I pulled, the bread fell over on his plate; he became quite angry, and he threw a tumbler of water at me.

Q.—Did you know how this conduct on your part was received by Mrs. B.? A.—She did not seem to care, and would laugh over it.

Q.—Why did Mrs. B. want you to mention all these facts? A.—She wanted to get a bill, and would set them down and laugh; I knew she was consulting a lawyer about a bill, but I don't know whether these were put in or not.

Q.—Did you go to New-York in May, 1856, with Mrs. B. and the two children? A.—I did; I was there two or three weeks; Horace Smith called on Mrs. B. several times while we were there; when we went to New-York we all got into a hack; Mrs. B. had the hack carry her up to some depot, I don't know where; she left the two children and me to go to Mrs. Newman's, in Broadway, before she went away; the driver took passengers to two other places, and then took us home (to Mrs. Newman's;) Mrs. Bennett was away for a week, at the end of which she returned to Mrs. Newman's; that was the first of her coming to Mrs. Newman's, after they came from New-Haven; I think Mrs. Bennett said she was going to Auburn; after her return, she and Smith were out evenings; before she returned to New-Haven, she told me she went to Hoboken to see Mr. Smith's sister; she staid about, if not quite, a week; the children, during that time, were with me at Mrs. Newman's; Doctor Bennett did not come down to New-York till the two children and I came up (to New-Haven;) he came up with us; Mrs. Bennett did not; she did not stop in New-York; she said she going away somewhere; it was about a week, or might have been a little over, before she came up; a colored woman came up with the Doctor, the children and me; she was Aunt Tinkle, whom Mrs. B. had hired in New-York; Mrs. Bennett had gone down in April to New-York to hire her; when the colored woman first came up, (in April,) Mrs. B. and Mr. Smith came up with her; at that time Mr. Smith remained a week; I don't know if anything occurred between her and Mr. Smith during that week; she and Mr. Smith used to ride out together; the Doctor rode out with them sometimes, not always; whilst Mrs. B. was staying at Mrs. Newman's, several gentlemen called upon her, among them Mr. Gillette, pastor of the Baptist Church in Twenty-third street; the first time I recollect him being there was on the day of the anniversary of his Church; I think he walked up from the Church with Mrs. B. and Mrs. Newman; Mrs. B. was very tired, and Mr. Gillette very kindly took off her gaiters and put on a pair of slippers for her; then he got a chair, placed her feet on it, and fixed her skirts by pulling them down over her feet; he put his hands round under the chair and under her, of course, and pulled the skirts down; he then took a chair, sat down beside her, took a fan and fanned her, and put his hand up by the back of her neck, so as she could lean on his shoulder; this occurred about dusk; we had just lit the gas; after that Mr. Gillette was there in the same room one evening; he stood by Mrs. Bennett, and the conversation was about how people looked prettiest; Mr. Gillette said he thought his wife, and, in fact, all women looked prettiest when they had nothing on but their undergarments; that was not the words he used; he said chemise; I believe she laughed and made some light reply; while there in May I don't know that I saw anything peculiar in the conduct of the inmates of the house and its visitors, but it left a very queer impression, and I thought it was not all right; I don't know that I observed anything; I was in the one house, that in which Mrs. Newman stayed; the boarders were in the other house where Miss Alice the dressmaker was; I was up stairs in Mrs. Newman's, and had not much opportunity of seeing anything; persons sometimes called for folks in the other house, and were sent over there; I went to the door, and a gentleman called for Miss Alice; I sent him to the other part; Miss Alice took her meals in Miss Newman's place; I don't know how other persons occupied Miss Alice's part of the house.

Q.—Has Mrs. B. ever said anything to you of her feelings towards Horace Smith? A.—She has; she told me that she loved him and he loved her, and that he had said if she would get a bill from the Doctor he would marry her; I don't remember when this occurred, but it was in George-street one day when I was sewing; she had just finished a letter to Mr. Smith, and that is how the conversation began; she said to me that Mr. Smith and Lawyer Sheldon both loved her and she could marry either. [Sheldon being present in Court, this excited some laughter, in which he joined rather heartily.] She said she did not love Sheldon, but she did love Smith (laughter); she said Sheldon was poor and so was Smith, but as [illegible] could not keep her in the style she wished to live in, and which the Doctor could and did; she also said if Mr. Smith could support her she would get a bill to-night and would marry Smith to-morrow; this last declaration was not made at the same time as the other (in which she said Horace Smith loved her); it was just after Mr. Smith had left; she corresponded with Horace Smith; I carried some of the letters to the Post-Office; I can't tell how often she wrote, for sometimes I carried the letters and sometimes she did, but she wrote quite often; I carried afterwards, at Mrs. B.'s request, to Mr. Blakeslee's and got Smith's letters to her; I think some of Miss Lewis' letters also came there; she used to tell me if I met the Doctor and he asked me where I had been not to tell him, but to have some excuse, so I used to stop at Richard Platt's, corner of Church and George streets, and I would get half a pound of starch or half a pound of crackers, so that if I met the Doctor I might have an excuse; Mrs. B. did not tell me to buy anything, but as I wanted an excuse and did not know what one to make up, in this way I got one.

Q.—Do you know any instance in which Mr. Smith went into Mrs. Bennett's bedroom while you were there? A.—It was one afternoon I went into the room; Mr. Smith was there; she was combing her hair; they were going out riding; I did not stop in the room; I had work to do, and passed directly out; I passed in and out several times; after she had got her hair done up, I went again into the room, and she put on either a mantilla or shawl; Mr. Smith told her he thought she improved in looks; she says, "Do you think so?—others have told me so, but I didn't know as you had noticed it."

Q.—State what you know, if anything, about the money supposed to be lost in the carriage. A.—They were not lost in the carriage; one day I was sweeping the room and found a little roll of bills; the Doctor and Mrs. B. were at breakfast; I went down stairs and called Mrs. B. out of the room and handed her the money; says she "That's right, don't tell the Doctor about it;" pretty soon the Doctor came up stairs and began to look round for his money; he asked me if I would not go into the closet and feel in the pockets of his clothes to see if the money wasn't there; I did so, and came back and told him it was not there; says he "If you find it anywhere you will give it to me, won't you?" I said "Yes, Sir;" a week or two after that I says to Mrs. B. "Does the Doctor know what became of his money?" she said, "Oh, yes; it was uncurrent money, I could not use it, so I gave it back to him;" I used very often to find small sums of money round the room, and when I told Mrs. Bennett where I found it she would say "Yes, I know it, I put it there;" she used to get money out of the Doctor's desk, and when she heard him coming she would throw it wherever was handiest, sometimes on the floor, sometimes under the desk, and sometimes under the bureau, or anywhere else where he could not see it; I have heard her ask him for money several times, and he would generally ask her how much she wanted; she would tell him, and he would generally give it, perhaps not quite so much as she asked for, but he would give her some.

Q.—State what you know of the condition of her wardrobe? A.—It was well supplied while I was there; there was abundance of everything in it; she would not wear anything cheap; she would not wear a $1 calico dress; the children's wardrobe was also well supplied.

Q.—What was the Doctor's treatment of Mrs. B. while you were there? A.—Sometimes he was cross, but never without aggravation; [illegible] his general treatment of her was pretty good; he generally gave her what she wanted and was kind to her, unless [illegible]; his treatment of the children was always very kind, more so, I think, than Mrs. Bennett's was; he always manifested a strong affection for them [illegible]

Q.—What was her general treatment of the Doctor? A.—[illegible]

[illegible] ... I laughed and ... jealous," she replied ... daughter"—he was jealous ... she said to him ... society, and ... heard her wish ... times, and it would be the ... her life to follow him to the ... would come back rejoicing ... the papers that she complained ... wear a pair of the Doctor's ... because they were too large; I ... her having a pair of gaiters which ... the night, and the Doctor took them and ... know of no way she took to induce people ... the Doctor, except by the way she spoke of him ... manners; I heard her talk of her trip to Niagara, and how she and the Doctor went under the sheet of water, and how pleasant it was; never heard her make any complaint of unkindness in connection with that; I went into the room one morning; they had been talking about something, I don't know what; I heard the Doctor call Mrs. Bennett a d—d fool; she in turn called him a darned fool; they repeated this two or three times, and she (Mrs. B.) said to the Doctor, "Now, I want you to tell which is the worst, a d—d fool or a darned fool" ... he did not say which was worst; ... morning she was talking about getting ... till that Fall; she sat by the table, raised her hand, and said, (pressing her thumb on the table,) "I have the Doctor completely under my thumb;" she said ... that the name of the bill would get her anything she wanted; the Doctor would sacrifice anything rather than she should leave him; she said she did not care about having Fanny Allis (her sister) ... but she knew the Doctor did not like her, and she would have her there because she knew ... when I was in the house the water ... There was plenty of hot and cold water in the children's and Mrs. Bennett's rooms, in the bathing room, in the kitchen and in the cellar; I have been scolded by Mrs. Bennett for not taking my work into Dr. Bennett's room and sitting there; she didn't wish to have me work in any other room; there were ... other and more appropriate rooms for me to sit in and work; the chimney would smoke when I was there; except in the Spring they had a fire in the furnace; sometimes, when we had some warm days, they had a fire in the grate; Mrs. B. was writing in her library one day, and the Doctor came and wanted to go in; she would not let him, so he kicked the panel through; she told me afterwards she was writing a letter to Mrs. Smith and didn't want the Doctor to see it; I afterwards took it down to the office; Mrs. B. came into her room one day with one of Mr. Smith's letters in her hand; she was very much pleased, and either read or repeated a line, saying Mr. Smith would marry her whenever she was released from the Doctor; she then told me that Mr. Smith said she was the only woman who could manage Doctor Bennett; I saw Mrs. B. two weeks ago on Saturday; she said she had been out to Orange to see me, but I wasn't there; I had been living there; I met her in front of the New-Haven Hotel; she spoke about the Doctor and wanted to know if I thought he was a good man in his family; I told her I thought he was good enough; she then wanted to know if I knew the penalty of taking a false oath; she said "You know it will State Prison you for life, don't you?" I told her, "Yes;" she then asked me a number of questions, and asked me if I remembered how the Doctor threw water on me? she then spoke of this case; I told her I hoped justice would be done, but that I did not feel at all ... by being a witness; she said she supposed not, as I knew my character would be brought up; I told her I was willing she should bring up my character in any way she wanted; she did it to frighten me, I know, from her actions; she said I was angry because she boxed my ears; "Well," said she, "you know folks will do things that they would not do if they thought of it;" I told Mrs. Bennett if things were as I supposed they were, I wondered that the Doctor should come after me as a witness; everything the Doctor said to me I would repeat to her, and she would put her own meaning on it; I got so ... afraid to stay in the house alone with him; ... every time he looked at me he was going to say something he ought not to, and I would start ... I remember running from him one ... when the children were in the room; I ran up ... stairs and down another, the Doctor after ... till I got tired and finally ran up to the garret ... under the bed; the Doctor came up and ... round, the water tank and then went down ... I was under the bed in a side room; I went down ... after he did, and he asked me ... I went to; I didn't tell him, and then Mrs. B. ... I told her I had been scared to death, and ... the Doctor had chased me all over the house; the ... with me most all the time, and seemed ... as much as the Doctor did; he was laughing ... followed him, clapping her hands, and ... where I went; this is the only time the ... chased me round the house.

Q.—Did Dr. Bennett propose or offer to that occasion ... improper thing to you? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett ever say anything to you of ... being able to do anything with the Doctor in connection with obtaining pardon? A.—She said she ... whatever she liked with the Doctor, but ... he did anything that she disliked she could ... him beg her pardon; she might kick him or do ... to him, yet when he did anything wrong ... right round and ask her to pardon.

The Court proceeded to take testimony privately, and at 7 o'clock adjourned till 9 on Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

... after a protracted private examination ... took the stand in the public Court-room, and was cross-examined by Judge Blackman, as follows: ... was in the Home of the Friendless, when ... by Mrs. Bennett; had been off and on there ... before.

Q.—Were you there off and on, going there ... A.—I went to places; sometimes I ... and sometimes I was sent back; sometimes ... on purpose to be sent back; for the ... years previous I was off and on there, I ... three or four times, perhaps half a dozen ... once I ran away from a place; I ran away ... I was once put out at Troy; Mr. Willis, ... there, took me back again; I asked him to take me to the Home, and he brought me there; ... had no authority to put me in any other ... I was 15 years of age in September, following ... December, I was employed by Mrs. ... formed no opinion of Mrs. Newman's ... I was there; I did not then know ... any thought in regard to Mrs. Newman ... not, I mean, in connection with what ... it was, I think, to Mrs. Newman's that ... told me not to please Dr. Bennett; I ... at Mrs. Newman's once or twice; ... anything improper in his conduct.

Q.—Tell the Court on what occasion it was that Dr. Bennett came into the bedroom and put his hand on your shoulder? A.—I had not been there a great while; Mrs. Bennett and others were present; it was done ... in joke; he placed the palm of his hand on my shoulder, but did not keep it there very long; ... when he chased me, he came into ... said, "Well, Phebe;" I thought ... coming and ran; I ran up the ... after me; then I ran down the kitchen ... Mrs. Bennett was at Mrs. Barbour's at the time ... up and down with him; she did not ... as we did, but she was always where ... clapping her hands to point out where I was ... down the cellar and the Doctor after me; the cellar was lighted and not dark; Ella did not run down into the cellar, I went right through it, and up the ... stairs out of doors, the Doctor following; Ella at the time was about five years old; ... through the kitchen stairs and went up stairs; the Doctor followed; he was not smart enough to ... during this chase; I went up stairs to the garret, and shut the garret door; I crawled under the bed; the Doctor looked round the garret, but did not find me; I was in a room partitioned off, and the door was not shut; Ella was not in the garret, but I could hear her come ... this took place sometime through the Winter ... when there was no other girl there; the other girl had gone away.

Q.—Tell the Court what in 1855 you agreed with Mrs. B. to swear to on her application for a divorce against Doctor B.? A.—One circumstance was that she told me about, the Doctor kicking her out of bed; ... to that I had agreed to swear to what she told me; ... it was the various little things ... in her evidence that she told me; ... substantially the same statement of facts as she has sworn to here; I agreed to swear to what she told me what I was to swear to; I ... to swear to every little thing I saw or could ... the Doctor; I can't repeat the things she told me; ... I should have done so yesterday ... to state that he threw water on me; ... me he kicked her out of bed; she wanted me to state that I heard him use profane language; ... charged my mind with the subject, and ... remember anything more; she told me to ... certain improprieties of the Doctor, according to her version of them, which I have mentioned in the other room, (privately;) I agreed with her to state those things to which I supposed I would ... to swear if I was a witness; this agreement I ... in 1855.

Q.—Will you tell who was the driver of a carriage ... Mrs. B. to a concert and came back, leaving ... there? A.—I don't know as I can state his name; I think it was an Englishman of the name of ... there were three drivers while I was there; I said yesterday that the Doctor had followed me up ... one time was when he returned from ... Barton's party; I have no recollection of the ... there may be another time he followed me ... I can't recall it.

Q.—Can you tell how many students were in the ... at the time you say Mrs. B. exposed her person, ... her clothes half way down, and pulled up ... to show to this student the stud? A.—I ... three or four, I think; there was ... that I remember in the parlor but ... I was in the room at the time; I ... student to whom she was exhibiting the ... remember the name of any man there; she ... not to speak of this; I don't remember ... looked most at her person or the ... the others came up to look at her; the ... dress, afterwards, the dress was ... below the bosom; I was looking ... at the time.

Q.—... times did Morgan Smith go out to ride ... Mrs. B. alone? A.—Several times; how ... not say.

Q.—... this Mr. Gillespie in New-York? A.— ... Minister; I saw him three or four times ... his arm so as Mrs. B. could lean on ... did lean on his shoulder; I think ... was there at the time; I don't know ... when I was there; I could not say good ... there; it was after ... in the morning; ... looks best; this was in the Spring of ... and that a woman looks best ... in the bedroom all ... he knew I was in that vicinity ...

[illegible]

... would you tell of the ... A.—Well, I ... explain ... between a bad and a ... formed an opinion of ... another ... tell what was wrong in ... very great impression about it; ... I would rather not say ... I cannot tell any particular ... saw nothing wrong there, because I ... stayed in Mrs. Bennett's room.

Q.— ... after your arrival did Mrs. Bennett ... A.—She made the servants ... soon as they went to her; she told ... things soon after I went there; she did ... not to reveal what she said; I heard her ... Sarah Newman about these things; the crackers and starch I got for an excuse were charged and paid for with the other things that were ordered when the grocer came to the door; when she stated that Lawyer Sheldon was in love with her she put no injunction of secrecy on me.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you leave Mrs. B.? A.—One day the door-bell rang; I went down to the door, and Ella was there; I told her to come in; she said she did not want to; says I, "I'll pinch your fingers;" her fingers were in the door; I let go the door; I did not shut it, but it swung to and pinched her fingers; Mrs. B. and the Doctor were dressing to go away that afternoon; they both came to the head of the stairs, and Mrs. B wanted to know what I had done; Ella screamed; I told her I had pinched Ella's fingers; Mrs. B told me I was a darned fool; I went through the hall, and went up stairs to my work; Ella came in and says, "You are mad," and ran into her mother's room and says, "Mamma, Phebe is mad;" Mrs. B. comes in and says, "You're mad, are you?" I told her, "Yes, I am, and if I don't suit you, I wish you would get somebody else who will;" she said, "Say that again, if you dare;" I repeated it, and she was very angry, and came up and boxed my ears, so that I saw stars for an hour afterwards, (laughter;) I got up and left the house; I did not stop to put on either my bonnet or shawl, and I went over to Mrs. Townsend's; this was about the middle of August, 1855; I have been to Mrs. Bennett's house since.

Q.—While you lived at Dr. Bennett's, were you ever out over night? A.—I was, once.

Q.—Where were you that night? A.—I could not tell you, unless I told all the circumstances.

Q.—Where were you that night? A.—I was on the cellar steps; I was there all that night, from 9½ till 6 o'clock in the morning; I sat on the side-door steps for an hour before.

Q.—Was there a letter written to the officers of the Home of the Friendless about your conduct? A.—No; Mrs. B. told me there was one.

Q.—Was there a letter from the Home of the Friendless in reply, regarding your conduct? A.—I do not remember it.

Q.—Do you remember a letter in which it was stated that you would be sent to the House of Refuge if you did not behave yourself better? A.—I do not.

Q.—Or that you were an object of pity? A.—I do not.

Q.—Where have you lived since you left the house of Dr. Bennett? A.—After I left I went to work in a factory; a year ago last June I went to work in a daguerreotype place in Jay-street, and was there two months; then I went to a shirt factory, and was there about seven months; then I went to a stocking factory in Franklin-street, and was there a twelvemonth; then I went to Orange, and lived with a clergyman there, and about the middle of September I came to New-Haven, and have lived with Mr. Gillan as housemaid, in Park-street, since; I think he is a brass moulder.

Q.—Have you called upon any of the witnesses in this case? A.—Yes; I have called upon Mrs. North and saw her twice; I called twice to see Mr. Watrous; when in Orange I was called upon perhaps half a dozen times by Mr. Sanford as the agent of Dr. Bennett; I was called on once by Dr. Bennett in Orange; after that I saw him when he called with some ladies to see Mrs. Raymond; I have seen him frequently; he called on me here once at Mr. Gillan's; he did not then talk about the case; I have talked with him of the case in his room in Dow-street; I did not call to see him but to see his sisters; I am now in the habit of visiting his sisters; I never knew them till this case came up; have been there every day since the trial came on.

Q.—While in Orange did you say to any one that you were not a witness in this case? A.—I don't remember saying so; I did not consider myself a witness until summoned; I may have said that I did not want to be a witness; Mrs. North was present at those interviews I had with Mr. Watrous.

Q.—Was it in the daytime or the night that Dr. Bennett kicked in the panel of the door where Mrs. B. was? A.—It was in the daytime, before dinner, I think; there was nothing else done.

Q.—Did you usually remain in the parlor when Mrs. B. was entertaining company? A.—No; I was there sometimes; I was there as a waiter, and not as a lady to be visited; when she unpinned her dress and exposed her person to show the stud, I was there in the room; I had gone to inquire about some work, but she was so much engaged in talking that she told me to wait, and I sat down.

Reexamined—On none of the occasions on which the Doctor followed me up stairs did he offer to do anything improper to me; I did not promise to Mrs. B. to tell anything but the truth in Court, for I did not suppose she would tell me to state anything but the truth; I placed a great deal of confidence in her, though I found afterwards she wished me to tell what was not the truth. Witness proceeded to relate how she happened to sit on the cellar steps all night. It appears, according to her own showing, that Mrs. B. sent her out on an errand after seven o'clock; on her return she found the door locked, and failed to gain an entrance; soon after, while waiting at the side door, she heard a gentleman ring, and Mrs. B. came to the door and admitted him; they had some music in the parlor, after which the gentleman left; witness then made another attempt to get in, but failed; then she went back, opened the cellar door and sat there till morning; about twelve o'clock she heard a loud ringing at the door, which Mrs. B. afterwards informed her was caused by policemen who came in compliance with the request of Doctor and Mrs. Bennett, who had informed the authorities of her (witness') disappearance.

Mr. Eli Bennett, the Doctor's brother, testified to certain conversations between him and Mrs. Bennett, in regard to the taking of a house in New-York; in regard to the statement of the Doctor's that he was making fifty dollars a day, which she said she disbelieved, and in regard to her setting up a pill store in Broadway, and making herself the attractive feature of it. Witness further stated that Mrs. Bennett spoke to him one day in Nassau-street, at his office [the store was in the Bowery,] in regard to the effect of medicines; at one time, she got some articles from him, and at another she said she got some medicine from his partner; witness was then in the drug business, but is now in none. The remainder of his direct testimony was unimportant, save as to certain matters affecting the character of Mrs. Newman's house, to which he went one day by request, and on opening the parlor door, found a lady lying in rather a fancy position; the foot of the lounge was towards the door, and she seemed to have circulated round pretty freely; one foot was on the back of the lounge, and the other on the floor, and she did not take any particular pains to have her clothes down; she invited witness to come in; he went down stairs and asked Mrs. Newman who was the lady up stairs; she said her name was Mrs. McG——, and that she was a very fine woman.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Bennett called on me at my room, No. 102 Nassau-street, on the left-hand side going down town; it was in the building of the Old Brick Church, on the second floor; I was in the business of buying and selling drugs and medicine there; I sold by the package, &c., when we got a chance; we put up medicines there some—plasters, salves, pills, ointments; we used fictitious names, as druggists sometimes do; I don't remember putting up any pills under the name of Hibbard's; that was as public a place of labeling medicine as we could make it; we were not engaged in trespassing on the trade-name of Hibbard that I remember; he used to come in there frequently; if we did it made no difference, as Hibbard's medicines are put up all over; I slept there a part of the time; there was a poor specimen of a bed there; there was a mattress and clothes, which I spread on the floor; I had no bedstead; I think Mrs. Bennett's calls on me were made when her husband was in town; she called sometimes with him and sometimes alone; on one of the occasions on which I called on them here I saw my brother overturn a coal-scoop.

Q.—What was your brother's treatment of his wife on that occasion? A.—I suppose I will have to relate the whole circumstances.

(Question repeated.) A.—Well, it was rather peculiar.

(Question again asked.) A.—It was the same as hers to him; I don't know that he did anything to her; I can't say what he said to her; I didn't note it down; I don't think I took hold of him on that occasion; I was a going to; I don't think I said to him I had seen him abuse Mrs. B., and that if ever he did so again I would knock him down; I was going to take hold of him because I supposed he was going to strike her—or take hold of her; I don't think I said anything at the time about his abusing Mrs. Bennett; I entertain no doubt on that.

Q.—Will you now state to the Court what was done to the coal-scoop? A.—It was first turned over, I think, by stumbling over it, and then it was catched up and thrown across the room.

Q.—By whom? A.—By my brother.

Q.—Was there anything spilt out of the coal-scoop upon the carpet of the room? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Did your brother say anything about the material that had escaped from the coal-scoop to the carpet? A.—I don't remember that he did; when he threw the coal-scoop across the room, I sat and laughed at him; my impression is, Mrs. B. was not there at the time; I think he said something to Mrs. B. about cleaning up a part of the material on the floor.

Q.—Have you ever said to any one that George Bennett, meaning your brother, could not run away from his bad name, even if he left New-Haven? A.—No, I guess I have not said so.

Q.—Did you not say so to Mrs. B., in the Brandreth House? A.—I don't remember ever saying so.

Q.—Did you ever say to anybody that when you were inquired of, whether you were a brother of Dr. Bennett, you denied being a relation of his? A.—I have. [Recess till 2 P. M.]

AFTER RECESS.

Rev. Levi P. Perry testified that he was married to a sister of Dr. Bennett; that his wife was one of the witnesses against Mrs. Bennett; that he was the author of the Doctor's pill pamphlets, and had traveled for him one Summer as collecting agent, and raised during that period a sum of $1,100; that the Doctor's treatment of Mrs. Bennett was generally kind and affectionate, and that he never exhibited anger save when provoked. The witness went into details and gave his testimony with most deliberate precision.

Joseph W. Hammond, the Doctor's book-keeper since March, 1855, testified to Mrs. Bennett's frequently coming to the office and using very abusive language to the Doctor. He narrated the type scattering transaction in which Mrs. Bennett is said to have taken so active a part. He entered into several particulars, his evidence so far as it went being mainly corroborative. He stated that the sum collected by Mr. Richmond (one of the Doctor's collectors) in 1856 was $1,738 17; traveling expenses $... ; wages $... ; team, buggy and harness, $175; paper, $... ; leaving $... , the cost of printing, snow-bills, &c., ... the net profit ...

made no estimate, he continued, for any other year; it was better than '57 by three or four hundred dollars; there were four agents that year and they averaged all alike; there were four also in 1857; an estimate of the gross receipts and of the expenses necessary to carry on the business, shows an average for any year as follows:

Salaries (exclusive of agents)	$1,600
Paper	400
Medicines and boxes	400
Express bills	125
Postage	150
Ink	75
Type	150
Contingent expenses, for fire, &c.	200
Total	$3,100
Net receipts in cash from office agents and rent	$4,000
Leaving a balance of	$900

In addition to this there would be more or less profit derived from the agents, according as they are more or less successful.

The following is the estimated value of Dr. Bennett's property:

Horses	$150 00
Carriage	200 00
Harness and saddle	50 00
Notes on time	700 00
Cash on hand	200 00
Household effects	500 00
Yearly income from rent	250 00
Money loaned	400 00
Two lots in the old cemetery, (not estimated,) say	200 00
Total	$3,050 00
Outstanding debts	$200 00

The witness testified that from the bills on file he made the following estimate:

Total amount of money paid for dry goods from 1853 to 1856, (four years,)	1,[illegible] 34
Millinery goods from 1853 to 1856	213 24
Shoe bills for 1854 and 1855	53 31
Jewelry, 1854 and 1855	205 11
Dress-making for 1853 and 1854	54 00

Wm. J. Benton valued Dr. Bennett's real estate in George-street, at between eight and ten thousand dollars; the house on the west side of Dow-street he estimated at nearly two thousand dollars; the house, lot and barn on the rear of the George-street house at fifteen hundred dollars. This witness testified that he kept Dr. Bennett's horse on livery in '53 and '54; Mrs. Bennett rode out sometimes every day and sometimes less often; on some occasions she rode out with gentlemen whom witness thought she met there accidentally; he could not say how frequently she did so; more than once; one of the gentlemen was Mr. Ludlam the chorister of the College Church, and was regarded by witness as a very worthy young man; the name of the other he did not know; he paid no attention at the time to the matter.

Cross-examined—I do not recollect that Mrs. Bennett told me that I was seen coming to the house, that the Doctor hid behind the door, &c.; that he told her to tell me he was out, and she threw open the door and said, "There he is;" I think the estimate put here on the Doctor's horses is not too low.

Mr. Watrous then read the depositions of Alexander Banks, of New-Rochelle, the Rev. Dr. Morgan and others.

Mrs. Isaiah Blakeslee, examined by Gov. Dutton—Dr. and Mrs. Bennett boarded with me for a few weeks a year ago last Fall; I never saw anything unkind in his treatment of her; her treatment of him was rather cool and distant; I have not heard her say anything particular in regard to whether she did or did not love him; have heard her say she did not love him; I think he manifested an attachment for her; in my presence he always seemed kind; his treatment of the children was such that I always thought he loved his children and felt as much attachment for them as any father; I cannot think of any particular thing of any importance; I can't say when they left; when they did they went to Mrs. Richards'; the first week, I think, after she left boarding with me, she came in and told me the Doctor had given her $60.

Gov. Baldwin announced that the testimony for the respondent was now closed, with the exception of one witness who was an important one, but who could not appear this evening on account of sickness. He expected, however, that she would be able to take the stand on Monday morning.

The Court reminded the counsel that ten days had already been spent in taking testimony for the respondent.

Gov. Baldwin admitted the fact, but said it should be borne in mind that the testimony was as much for the Doctor as a petitioner as for him in his position as respondent.

The Judge said he was aware that there were two petitioners before the Court.

Judge Ingersoll said he thought the request unreasonable. This lady had during all the time this evidence was being presented sat patiently in Court endeavoring to repress her feelings as much as she could, and was now laboring under the additional distress of having had her youngest child taken down by scarlet fever, and that child might die before the trial ended. He hoped, therefore, that the case on the other side would now be closed, and that the petitioner might have an opportunity of replying to the whole case, without incurring the chances of any of these after-claps.

The Judge consented to admit the testimony of the absent witness on Monday morning.

With this understanding the counsel for the lady opened their rebutting testimony by reading, in reply to the depositions offered on behalf of the respondent, the testimony of Judge Charles Ellet, of New-Rochelle, and others. These exhibited in the most favorable light the conduct of Mrs. Bennett in her relations of wife and mother, and were somewhat severe on the Rev. Dr. Morgan, whose daughter had a dispute with Mrs. Bennett, and who, it was stated in the deposition of one of the proprietors of the hotel in New-Rochelle where they and Mrs. Bennett boarded, were about to be dismissed from the establishment on account of their general disagreeableness.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858—4 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	20		20
Flour, bbls	3,749	7,518	11,267
Corn Meal, bbls	—	1,140	1,140
Wheat, bushels	906		906
Oats, bushels	504		504
Provisions, pkgs	1,657	2,686	4,243
Whisky, bbls	150	130	280

ASHES—Are selling slowly, at old rates. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,575 bbls., including 1,020 bbls. Pots, and 555 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 60 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron Bark, at $30 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—The market is less active, yet prices are firm; sales 50 bags Laguayra, at 12c.; 500 bags Gonaives, at 10c., and 1,000 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Sales in Boston: 4,500 packets Java, to arrive, at about 14c., six months, to go out of market, and for the balance of the cargo a higher price has been offered and refused; also, 2,050 bags St. Domingo, for New-York, at 9½c., cash, and 400 bags at 9½c. ℔ lb., six months' credit.

COTTON—Sales 1,500 bales, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Middling, ℔ lb	12	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12¾	12¾	12⅞	13

FISH—The leading kinds are quiet, yet firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active for State and Western Flour. The home trade are buying less freely. The inquiry from speculators and shippers is limited. Prices, however, are well supported. Sales 10,700 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$3 60 @ 4 20
Superfine State	4 25 @ 4 50
Extra State	5 00 @ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 40 @ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 85 @ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 70 @ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 8 50

Canadian continues in request at former rates; sales 200 bbls., at $5 25 @ $6 30 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in good demand at old figures; sales 1,750 bbls., at $4 80 @ $5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50 @ $6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25 @ $4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues depressed at $3 40 @ $3 50 for Jersey, and $4 @ $4 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day, 1,000 boxes Raisins, including Layer at $2 57½ @ $2 60, and Bunch at $2 05 @ $2 10 ℔ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet prices are quoted firm; sales 6,800 bushels, in lots, including fair mixed Wisconsin at $1 18½, delivered; very good White Southern at $1 40, and ordinary to good Red do. at $1 12½ @ $1 24 ℔ bushel. Corn is in slack request at irregular rates; sales 11,600 bushels at 77c. for mixed Western, afloat, 75c. @ 76c. for new yellow, 84c. for old White, and 85c. for old yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand at higher prices. Sales 3,000 bushels choice Northern at 80c., delivered; and 500 bushels ordinary from the railroad depot, at 75c. ℔ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats continue in good request at buoyant prices. Included in the sales, have been 5,600 bushels prime Prince Edward's Island, at 50c. ℔ bushel. Canada at 54c. @ 56c.; Western, 53c. @ 55c.; State, 48c. @ 50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c. @ 48c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 150 bales Bags, at 8½c. each; and 1,300 bales Bagging, mainly at 12½c. @ 12¾c. ℔ yard, all 6 months.

HAY—North River is in moderate request, at 60c. @ 70c. for shipment, and 75c. @ 87½c., for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is in rather better demand at steady rates.

HOPS—Sales 90 bales new at from 10c. @ 17c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is inactive at old figures.

LEAD—Has been more sought after and held with more firmness.

MOLASSES—Sales 240 bbls. New Orleans at 35½c. @ 36c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, yet steady.

OILS—The demand for the leading kinds is moderate, and prices are sustained.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively request at, however, unsettled prices. Sales 4,250 bbls. at $18 for New Mess, here; $18 for 500 bbls. do., deliverable in January, and (reported) for 500 bbls. do., deliverable in May and June; $17 50 for Old Mess, here; $13 50 @ $13 60 for prime, here; and $13 50 for 500 bbls do., deliverable in Spring, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, yet steady, at 6¼c. @ 7½c. for Hams, and 5¼c. @ 5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 3,300 bbls., at 11c. @ 11¼c., here, 11¾c. deliverable in April, and (reported) 11⅝c., deliverable in April and May, ℔ lb. Beef continues plenty and depressed. Sales to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at $... for repacked Western Mess; $10 50 @ $11 50 for extra do.; $... for Country Mess; $... do., Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $... Butter is in moderate ...

... demand, at ... for fair to good State, and ... for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is saleable and steady, at ... ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in good request, at buoyant prices. Sales to-day 970 hhds. Cuba, (including 260 hhds. said to be on speculation,) within a range of from 6c. @ 7½c.; 100 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c. @ 7⅜c. ℔ lb.; 200 hhds. do. (by auction) at $6 90 @ $7 90 ℔ 100 lbs., and 120 hhds. Melado at 5c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. at 23½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 4½d. For London, 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Havre, Staves, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d., and some Tobacco, in bales at £1. For the Eastern Coast of England, a Dutch brig with 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. For San Francisco, light engagements at old rates. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Clipper ship *Young America*, 1,000 tons, for San Francisco at $1 ... ; a Br. bark from Jacksonville to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $22; a bark hence to Buenos Ayres, $17; two brigs (one Bremen) to Rio Janeiro and back, Coffee, $1 15 @ $1 20 ℔ bag; a brig, 2,700 bbls., from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, $1 12½ ℔ bbl.; a schr., 2,700 bbls., from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, $1 25 ℔ bbl.; a bark, 3,500 bbls., from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, with privilege of Pernambuco and Bahia, $1 25 ℔ bbl.; a brig, 300 tons, from Portland to Cienfuegos and back to New-York, Sugar, 45c.; one, 200 tons, hence to Cienfuegos and back, 40c., and Molasses, $3; one to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 38c., Molasses $2 @ $3 25, on and under deck; one to north side of Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a schr., 173 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,500; one to Maracaibo and back, $1,300; one, 160 tons, to Savanilla, $900; a schr., 113 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1 ℔ bbl.; a Br. brig, 200 tons, to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 15c., cargo out free; a bark to Aspinwall, Coal, $4; ship *Nevada*, from Galveston to Liverpool or Havre, Hanover ship *Neptune*, Staves, to Bordeaux, and a schr. to Barmuda, on private terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TENTH WEEK
and
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
which has achieved a greater success than any piece ever produced in New-York, having been performed for
NINE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
NINETY THOUSAND PEOPLE.
In consequence of the immense success, the management deem it simply necessary to announce it for repetition on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee......Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet..Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary......Mr. Sothern
Lieut. Vernon, R. N......Mr. Levick
Capt. de Boots......Mr. Clinton
Coyle, Attorney-at-law......Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk......Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler......Mr. Peters
Buddicombe, Lord Dundreary's man......Mr. McDonall
Rasper, a groom......Mr. C. Goodrich
John Whicker, an under-gardener......Mr. B. Brown
Florence Trenchard......Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington......Miss Mary Wells
Augusta ...... } her daughters { ......Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana...... ......Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith......Miss Sarah Stevens
Sharpe, Miss Trenchard's maid......Miss Flynn
Skillett, Mrs. Mountchessington's maid......Mrs. Levick

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT I.

SCENE I.—Morning Room at Trenchard Manor....Almy
Servants' gossip; an itinerant Post-office much more expeditious than the official slow coach; an unknown locality; where is Brattleboro', Vermont? Florence; a transatlantic letter; a dead branch of the genealogical tree resuscitated; an interesting invalid; an unexpected arrival; our American cousin; cousinly affection checked; an unsatisfactory luncheon; ...

[illegible]

... Hood; hopeless inebriety; a noble resolution.

SCENE III.—A Dressing Room......Almy
... Yankee ... [illegible]

ACT II.

SCENE I.—The Oriel Gallery......
A disappointed applicant for naval honors; how to grapple the enemy and how to sheer off; scudding before the wind; a stern chase; views matrimonial; a wholesome rebuff; wanted, a barber; love in embryo; the interview; the revelation; misery; a new friend; a tripartite alliance; hope and despair.

SCENE II.—A Model Dairy......Thorne
A bona fide lacteal fluid—genuine milk and cream; a disinherited milkmaid; another cousin; an invalid with an appetite; a new applicant for official influence; a blunt refusal; a hirsute anomaly; "golden fluid" at a high price; a captaincy hanging by the color of a hair; festivities; a surprise party; bailiffs. Tableau and end of Act II.

ACT III.

SCENE I.—The Model Dairy.
The milkmaid again; Asa, like many other astronomers, lost in the milky way; love; the story of Old Mark's death; his will a noble deed, which consists in lighting a segar, thereby forming the component part of many other great deeds—smoke; a true hero.

SCENE II.—The Oriel Gallery.
An obedient daughter, with a well regulated affection; solid good qualities better than monetary expectations; specie worth more than promissory notes; cupidity the arch, and Cupid the archer, trying to hit the "gold;" Asa's heart the mark; native ingenuousness; avarice on the wrong scent; the man-trap sprung, but no game trapped; love and despondency; good news; a ship in sight; bad news; an unexpected relief; a just reward; the sunshine of happiness.

SCENE III.—The Wine Cellar......Almy
Evil spirits; a social party; wine in, wit out; Coyle intoxicated; constructive larceny; Coyle redivivus; assault and battery; Coyle a prisoner.

SCENE IV.—Sir Edward's Apartment.
A father's despair; a fearful alternative.

SCENE V.—Coyle's Office......Almy
The search; the private bureau; mensuration and mental arithmetic; a secret drawer; how to find the spring; a master key; Coyle at liberty; a little rough and tumble business; Coyle down; the release found; a villain at bay; Murcott's pledge.

SCENE VI.—Sir Edward's Apartment.
Sir Edward's despair; suicide the coward's refuge; Florence the willing sacrifice.

SCENE VII.—Library of Sir Edward Trenchard.
Coyle's reparation; a chapter of accidents; Murcott's forgiveness and installation as steward of Trenchard Manor; matrimony, the epidemic proves very contagious; everybody married and settled; everybody's happiness complete.

End of piece.

The Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, will perform for the first time a new Comic Polka, entitled OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, Or, THE SNEEZING POLKA, together with a variety of Brilliant Operatic Selections.

To conclude with the celebrated farce,
A CAPTAIN 'S NOT A MISS.
Emily......Miss Marion McCarthy
Supported by Messrs. Burnett, McDonall, Levick, Peters, Brown, and Misses Flynn and Couldock.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, at 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.

In order to afford ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
the Management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful comedy on
CHRISTMAS DAY,
SATURDAY, Dec. 25, 1858.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the afternoon performance.
The management would respectfully announce, in aid of the
MOUNT VERNON FUND ASSOCIATION,
a grand afternoon performance of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1858.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.
Notice.—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Annual performance of Handel's sublime Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1858, by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, on the same scale of grandeur which characterized the performance of the Society last season. Tickets, 50 cents, to all parts of the house. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Annual Subscribers' Tickets, $5 each, admitting to all the Rehearsals and Concerts of the Society, may be had at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway, or at the Room of the Society, (Dodworth's,) on any Monday evening.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
Engagement for a limited period of the great tragedian,
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN,
Who will appear THIS EVENING as
HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.
To conclude with
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
See advertisements for the
HOLIDAY REPRESENTATIONS
of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20.
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
PIZERO, THE PARTISAN.
Corporal O'Flaherty......Mr. Chas. Hale
Margaritta......Mrs. J. J. Prior
The whole to conclude with
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD;
Or, A PEEP AT THE
VICES AND VIRTUES OF COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20,
The performances will commence with
RUBE, THE RANGER.
To be succeeded by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the Drama of
TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT TROUPE OF ARTISTS.
... Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor ...
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20,
Will commence with
THE WILD RIDERS OF THE DESERT.
To conclude with THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in ... No. 781 Broadway, near 10th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION,
ON TUESDAY, Dec. 21,
the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will take place a
GRAND FULL DRESS BALL,
(Bal Paré,)
on a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion
Monsieur MUSARD,
Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masqués, with his
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
of
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,
and his celebrated Solo Players, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball.

The musical arrangements for the Ball will be of the most brilliant description.

From 7½ o'clock to 9,
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL PROMENADE,
under the management of
MR. JOSEPH NOLL.
At 9 o'clock precisely the
DANCING WILL COMMENCE.
The Orchestra will be alternately led by
MONS. MUSARD,
Conductor of the Court Balls of France, and Director of the Opera Bals Masqués, and
MR. JOSEPH NOLL.
MONS. MUSARD
will introduce, for the first time in America, for the Ball room, his celebrated compositions, which have enjoyed so much European fame—
LES ZOUAVES, LES LANCIERS,
and
THE GOTHAM QUADRILLE,
COUSIN POLKA, CECIL POLKA,
RATAPLAN POLKA,
and the celebrated
CHAMPAGNE AND EXPRESS GALLOPS.
These compositions, with many others, have earned for him the title in Europe of
LE ROI DU QUADRILLE.
On this occasion
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
will be decorated in a style of magnificence never before equaled.

The interior of the SALLE DE BAL will be hung with the flags of all nations, which have been kindly furnished by the Commodore of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the commanding General of the State, and by the Colonels of the various New-York regiments.

The stage will be canopied, the background frescoed.
A RAISED BALCONY
with staircase approaches, erected and ornamented with vases of natural flowers and
STATUARY.
The whole of which will be illuminated by
EIGHT MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIERS,
besides appropriate devices in gas, which will combine an extraordinary volume of light, and give effect to this brilliant
COUP D'ŒIL.
The exterior of the Academy will be
ILLUMINATED
by two large
CALCIUM LIGHTS,
which will be displayed upon the balconies fronting 14th-st. and Irving-place.

The Cloak and Hat rooms are in the hands of experienced persons, who will be fully accountable for all articles that may be left in their charge. The arrangements have been systematized in such a manner that confusion and loss are impossible.

Officers of the Army and Navy, and the military of the City are particularly requested to appear in uniform.

Refreshments and supper will be served by Messrs. Jacobi & Co.

NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS
will be allowed to be sold on the premises.

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22,
The last day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
Will be given a
MONSTER CONCERT,
Under the united direction of
CARL BERGMANN,
Conductor of the New-York Philharmonic Concerts, and
MONS. MUSARD.

Upon this occasion the superb decorations of the ball will be retained, and in order that all may have an opportunity of contributing their mite in aid of this national work, the prices of admission to the
MONSTER CONCERT
Will be placed at the nominal sum of
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRICE OF TICKETS,
For the remaining days of the Festival.
Single tickets for the ball......$3 00
Single tickets for the monster concert......25

Tickets may be obtained at Wm. Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Sibell's, from the Ladies' Executive Committee, the Floor Managers, and the principal Office of Academy of Music.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.
With the much admired, new and original composition, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
On CHRISTMAS DAY,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK.
With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution. ... Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place; G. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; N. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 277 Greenwich-st., and at the door.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 12x18 feet.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S GRAND CONCERT.
Third and last THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1858, At the Cooper Institute, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Vocalists—Miss Hattie Andem, Miss Kate Comstock, Charles Guilmette. Instrumentalists—Ed. Mollenhauer, William Mason, G. W. Morgan. Mr. Goldbeck will play Improvisations on the "Marseillaise." Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at all the principal music stores, hotels and book stores.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NEW COMIC PANTOMIME, by the inimitable troupe of Zavistowski Children, MONDAY, Dec. 20. AFTERNOON, at 3—EVENING, 7½ o'clock. LA FETE DANSANTE, By the Zavistowski Troupe. Succeeded by WOMAN; HER FAITH, HOPE AND TRIALS, by the Wren Juvenile Comedians; followed by the New, Original, Comical, Musical, Pantomimical, Artistical, Grand Whimsicality, with New Scenery, New Dresses, Properties, Decorations, Tricks, &c., for CUPID AND HIS FROLICS. M. Fabien, proprietaire, George; Pierre Griff, La Petite Emmeline; Cupid, Infant Alice; Fairies, Mortals, Citizens, &c., by the Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The famous Aquaria, Happy Family, to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S INTELLECTUAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS—At the Athenæum, No. 654 Broadway, one door below Bond-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, when he will relate his Blackwell's Island experience. On TUESDAY EVENING he will read Alfred Carson's Fire Report to the Common Council of 1850, and other thunderbolts. On WEDNESDAY EVENING he will read his Brandon Report to the Common Council of 1855, and other police documents. There will be vocal and instrumental music on every evening, of the most delightful character. Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Old and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 116 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 32 Market-st.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF DESTITUTE children of seamen connected with the Mission Sabbath School of the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison-sts., will be held in the basement of the above-named Church, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and continue through the week, from 3 to 10 P. M. Persons who procure their holiday presents, &c., at this fair, will be doing a good thing for the poor and needy. Admittance 12 cents; children 6 cents.

LEE AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Fair, Festival, Organ Exhibition, and Concert, for the benefit of the Sabbath School Benevolent Society, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, commencing at two o'clock. Admittance only 10 cents.

OLD LADIES' HOME, IN BROOKLYN.—The Annual Donation Party of the Brooklyn Society for the relief of aged, indigent females, will be held on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d instant, at the Old Ladies' Home, corner of Washington and DeKalb avs. Donations of any kind are respectfully solicited, and all the friends of this charity are invited to attend.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, published by GEO. BERGNER & CO., has the largest circulation, as it publishes the List of Letters by authority, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium. Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Agents.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in any quantity, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogue sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, 1 Wall-st., New-York; or, JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

ARNOLD'S FARM MILL.—THE CHEAPEST and most economical Mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz: Corn Mill grinding very fine; Corn Sheller, on a large scale; and Corn and Cob Crusher. TREADWELL & PELL, No. 21 Pearl-st., RIDGEWOOD & CO., No. 8 Gold-st.

PEW FOR SALE—IN DR. BELLOWS' CHURCH.—A small pew, one of the best situated in the church, will be sold at a sacrifice, the owner having no further ... for it. Address Box No. 3,530 Post-Office.

THE CHURCH OF ALL SOULS—(DR. BELLOWS.)—For sale, pews Nos. 70 and 161. Apply at No. 205 Fulton-st., up stairs.

LECTURES.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, (the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,) will deliver a Poem, the second one in the course, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at ... Church, corner ... and ... Part of the poem announced on Monday.

Third lecture by Prof. E. D. ... Subject— ...

Fourth lecture by Dr. ... Subject— ...

Fifth lecture by Dr. ... Subject— ...

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; obtained at the door, and at ... Phinney's, No. 225 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, 239 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Lord & Taylor's, ... Adams & Spencer's, No. ... Grand-st., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN, A.M., ... at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance in 20th-st.) a Classical, French, English and Primary School, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms: From $... to $... per quarter.

A Young Ladies' Class for Reading and Composition, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M. Terms ... cents per lesson.

A Young Men's Class (at a different hour) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms ... cents per lesson.

Familiar Lectures on History and Geography, every Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Tickets ... Magic Lantern and Microscopic Exhibitions every Saturday evening, from 7½ to 8½.

Scholars and Children, 10 cents. Adults, 25 cents.

COOPER LECTURES.
Prof. CHAS. H. PORTER
Will lecture at the
Cooper Institute,
On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 22,
At 7½ o'clock.
Subject—"The Water we Drink."
Illustrated with
Brilliant Experiments.
Admission 25 cents.

INTERESTING TO UNDERWRITERS.—"The State of our Mercantile Marine."—Capt. JOHN E. BALL will deliver the third lecture in the series before Bryant and Stratton's Mercantile College, at Room No. 29 Cooper Institute, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 20, on the above subject. Capt. BALL is a gentleman of vast experience and research, and has followed the high seas for over thirty years. His views will be worthy the attention of all interested in marine matters. Admission free.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION LECTURES.—THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., will deliver the opening lecture to this course at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M., in place of the Rev. Dr. Cummings, previously announced. Tickets for Dr. Cummings' lecture will admit the holder to this lecture. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

LECTURE NOTICE.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES will lecture upon *The Chief End of Man* before the Young Men's Christian Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. This beautiful lecture cannot disappoint the numerous admirers of the accomplished "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Tickets, 25 cents, at No. 529 Broadway, and at the door.

WM. H. WOODMAN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The sixth Lecture in the Annual Course, by the Hon. Horace Mann, of Ohio, will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (instead of Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.

CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

WILLIAM W. BADGER, ESQ., WILL read a poem entitled *Washington; or, The Vision of Liberty*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, at the second lecture of the course, at their rooms in Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, for sale by Thatcher & Hutchinson, No. 523 Broadway, and at the door.

RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. ..., Recording Secretary.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURE.—THE REV. T. LEE, of Auburn, N. Y., will deliver his popular lecture on Astronomy in the Universalist Church, Williamsburg, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, commencing at 7½ o'clock precisely. Admission nominal—merely to cover expenses. Ten tickets for $1—15 cents single. To be had of the Trustees of the Church, and at the door on the evening.

A LECTURE ON "THE PLURALITY OF Worlds" will be delivered by the Rev. J. H. W. SLOANE, on TUESDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, before the Hudson Literary Union, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st. Admission 25 cents.

JERSEY CITY.—THE REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will deliver the third Lecture in the Course given for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Jersey City Fire Department, at Metropolitan Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Conservative*.

SIGNORA JESSIE MERITON WHITE Mario will deliver her Lecture on *Venice and the Roman Republic in 1849*, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock precisely, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Price 25 cents.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE BY the Rev. J. B. HAGANY—subject: *Charles the Second and his Times*—at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, 20th, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE AT the New-York University, Washington-square, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Credibility of Biblical Revelation*. Seats free.

LECTURE ROOM TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS.—A pleasant room, with 300 seats, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st. Rent, $8 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway. DRILL-ROOM TO LET—No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., 80 feet by 20. Rent, $3 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS, A new and pleasant lecture-room, with ... seats, on the corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rent $8. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. Wood & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS.
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

Livingston, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium, holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

This most distressing complaint, now so prevalent among children, and which has so long baffled the skill of the best physicians, can be speedily and thoroughly cured by the use of a very simple remedy. This remedy may be found in the JOHN B. REY'S HOOPELAKA, a preparation long known in some parts of Europe, but now first offered to the American public. It is simple in its application but certain in its effects, and will cure without fail the most desperate and malignant case of whooping cough in from four to six days. For sale at No. 102 Front-st., New-York.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE—ONLY $...
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $...
Office No. ... Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others can have circulars or wrappers addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has had large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. ... Tribune Office.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—Those celebrated Cards, exquisitely engraved, can only be had at ... Broadway, corner Duane-st. ... Orders by mail attended.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more durable. ... JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price Two Cents; served at [illegible] cents a week; [illegible] Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—[illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; [illegible] copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Money—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, [illegible] Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample time for the steamship Moses Taylor, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 6 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—HAMLET—GOOD FOR NOTHING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—WOMAN OF THE WORLD—PIERRE THE PARTISAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—RUBE THE RANGER—ASPHODEL—TOM CRINGLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—[illegible] MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S [illegible] OF JERUSALEM.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUARY PAINTINGS.

ATHENEUM—NO. 694 BROADWAY—STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, to go by the Moses Taylor, to-day, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

The European mails by the Persia, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 9½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Neither House of Congress was in session on Saturday, and the only occurrence of interest at the National Capital was the first fight of the season, which occurred in the morning, on Pennsylvania-avenue, between Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, and Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania. The latter gentleman, who got the worst of the fight, appears, from the reports of the affair, to have been decidedly in the wrong. He refused the proffered hand of ENGLISH and called him a puppy, whereupon that gentleman struck him over the head with a heavy lignum vitæ cane. MONTGOMERY then picked up a brick which he threw at ENGLISH without doing him any harm, and then walked off to a magistrate to lodge a complaint against his adversary. As this disgraceful affair is the first Congressional fight of the session, it will receive more notice than it is entitled to. To add to the disgrace of it, MONTGOMERY, as we learn from our own correspondent, proposes to finish the affair by a resort to fists, in which he would be likely to carry off all the honors, as he is some fifty pounds heavier than ENGLISH.

The Senate Committee on Territories, it is said, will not report a bill for the organization of Arizona unless a bill organizing Dacotah as a Territory can go with it. And as that cannot be done on account of the non-confirmation of the Indian treaties, extinguishing their claims to the territory, there is but little chance for Arizona. An effort will be made in the House to-day to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill repealing the clause in the English bill, which prohibits the admission of a new State until it has sufficient population to be entitled to a representative in Congress.

The Secretary of War expresses the opinion that the proposed military occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua, so far from requiring any increase of the army, will have exactly the opposite effect. But it appears that several Mexicans have gone back to Mexico to resist, or to organize a resistance to the occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua by our troops, according to the recommendation in the President's Message.

Nothing has yet been heard of the steamship *Ariel*, which sailed from Southampton on the 1st inst., with full cargo and many passengers. Her absence, while it excites some uneasiness, creates no serious apprehensions, as doubtless the same retarding causes which effected the *Indian Empire* have acted upon the Southampton steamer.

The European mails by the *Arabia* were received in this City on Sunday morning. To the outline forwarded from Halifax, and already printed in the TIMES, we add various details and extracts of unusual interest.

Our dates from Rio Janeiro are to Dec. 3. Serious disturbances had occurred on the line of the Don Pedro II. Railroad, owing to difficulties between an engineer and contractor. The interference of the police and military were required to restore order and permit the passage of trains. A riot had also occurred in Rio, at a circus, ending in the destruction of the tents and appointments. The sales of coffee during the month of October, at Rio, amounted to 207,500 bags.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to October 28. The dispute between the Church and the Masons was prosecuted with unabated energy. Apprehensions of a general Indian invasion were producing extraordinary excitement and promoting active military preparations. No further tidings of the curious affair of General BENAVIDES at San Juan reach us from Argentine.

A terrible steam-boiler explosion occurred in the sugar refinery of Mr. BELCHER, in St. Louis, on Saturday, by which four persons were killed and several others were severely wounded, two of whom will probably die. A portion of the building was shattered, and such was the force of the explosion that a piece of the boiler, weighing over five thousand pounds, was thrown upwards of one hundred and fifty feet.

The trial of THOMAS ALLIBONE and THOMAS A. NEWHALL, on a charge of conspiracy against the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, terminated on Saturday by a verdict of acquittal, given by the Jury without leaving their box. The District-Attorney abandoned the case, and the Court instructed the Jury to find for the defendants.

Charleston papers state that the field-officers of the Fourth Brigade of the Militia of South Carolina, are making preparations to give General SCOTT a suitable reception when he lands in Charleston.

The yacht *Wanderer*, which is alleged to have lately landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Georgia, has been seized at Brunswick, in that State, by the United States Marshal.

The cold weather has obstructed the navigation of the Hudson and the Canal. The steamer *Hero* was frozen in on Saturday at Five-mile Mill Point, and canal-boats are fast locked in the ice.

The only business transacted before the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, was the continuation, by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of his motion to quash the indictments against CHARLES TURNER and other City officials for alleged frauds on the City Treasury. Ex-Judge WHITING, as on the previous occasion, replied for the prosecution. The Recorder will deliver his decision sometime in the present week. To-day, and during the week, two branches of this Court will be held, the unimportant cases going before Judge RUSSELL. [illegible]

[illegible]

and many hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

The religious services at the National Theatre, last evening, was numerously attended, and the congregation listened to the exercises with better order and attention than on previous occasions.

A destructive fire occurred on Saturday afternoon in the Bowery. The fire originated in the Odeon, a lager-bier, concert and theatrical saloon, at No. 49 Bowery, destroyed the entire building, a building adjoining, and one in the rear, besides seriously damaging six other buildings. The total damage to property is estimated at $25,000, most of which is covered by insurance. There were several narrow personal escapes. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The New-York Tract Mission celebrated its Thirty-second Anniversary last evening, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. DE WITT presided, and addresses were made by the Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey; and the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, of this City. By the Treasurer's Report it appears that he has received during the year $17,386 36, all of which has been expended in furthering the objects for which the Society labors.

The report of the City Inspector exhibits an increase of 14 in the mortality of the last week over that of the week previous, and by a most remarkable coincidence the increase is just 14 more than the deaths of the corresponding week of the last year. The whole number of deaths during the week was 365, of the ordinary diseases. The nativity tables give 251 natives of the United States, 82 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, 8 of England, 2 of Scotland, 2 of Switzerland and 1 of France.

A public meeting in behalf of the P. E. Church Missionary Society to Seamen was held at St. Peter's Church, in Twentieth-street, last evening. The Rev. Dr. HAWKS made a few remarks in behalf of the Society, and a collection was taken up in aid of it.

An amusing correspondence between Mr. D. E. SICKLES and a brother of Mr. TUCKER, our Secretary of State, has taken place. It began by being belligerent but ended prematurely. It will be found in another column.

The Cotton Market closed firmly, on Saturday, with sales of 1,500 bales. There was less activity in Breadstuffs, Coffee, Molasses, Spirits Turpentine, and the leading kinds of Oils. Hog products were quite freely purchased. Beef was depressed. Rice, Tallow, and Whisky were quiet. Sugars were in good request. Freights continued inactive.

Our Presidential Bumble.

It has already been announced that Mr. BUCHANAN is devoting the energies of his mighty mind to the settlement of the family dissensions of our New-York Democracy. It is now stated that he has been pleased to decree that the Tammany faction is the only true, genuine, unadulterated Democratic Party:—but it is also added that, in giving this decision, he intends to insist that "The *voters* shall have something to say about party affairs, and especially about the nomination of candidates for office." This will pass for a good joke in the precincts of Tammany Hall. It is to be hoped the President will come on and superintend in person the execution of this virtuous though slightly verdant proclamation.

It is a little melancholy, it must be conceded, to see the President of the United States devoting so much of his time and attention to the paltry wranglings of Ward politicians. Mr. BUCHANAN has been in the habit of excusing himself to our Ministers abroad for not answering inquiries touching public affairs, by pleading the infinite pressure of his public duties—though the same mail which took these brief apologies, carried voluminous letters full of personal and public gossip to more favored correspondents. But the "duties" which exhaust his energies and engross his attention here, so as to compel neglect of our representatives abroad, consist in superintending the machinery of primary meetings and the details of political intrigue. Little things are said to delight the little mind:—and, if the proverb be true, Mr. BUCHANAN must be quite as happy as his limited capacity for enjoyment will permit. The objects which engross his attention are contemptibly beneath the dignity of his office, however exactly they may be adapted to the calibre of the person who fills it. Every day's historical record is filled with fresh reports of postmasters dismissed from posts, naval storekeepers about to be deprived of stores to keep, minor clerks discharged, or more important officers "decapitated," because of their adherence to certain political views which do not happen to accord with those of the President, and with which the President, in his official capacity, should have no concern whatever. Mr. BUCHANAN appears to regard all individuals whose services are employed by the public, not as public servants but as his own private and particular retainers, who, in accepting office, have bound themselves, body and soul, to slavish obedience to the dictates of a party of which he has constituted himself chief Dictator. If the President sees fit to desert the platform on which he was elected, and to ignore the principles which he advocated in order to obtain the votes of the men upon whom he is now visiting his vengeance, those men must change as he has done. If, on the other hand, he chooses to adhere to a policy which altered circumstances have proved to be vain and delusive, then the public *servants*, no matter what their private views may be, must adhere also to a creed which they conscientiously regard as false and obnoxious. The moment that men accept offices under Government, Mr. BUCHANAN adopts towards them precisely the course which the Emperor of France employs towards his creatures, or which the autocrat of Russia indulges in with his serfs. Mr. BUCHANAN, with means fearfully inadequate to such an undertaking, takes upon himself to do all the thinking for thousands of American citizens, mercifully leaving to them only the duty of obedience.

Contemptible and degrading as it is, however, to recollect that the appointment and dismissal of officers of all grades to and from the public service, have constituted, so far, almost the sole acts of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Presidential career, of which there have been any visible results, we are far from attributing the disgusting meanness of such pursuits to malice on his part. We are, on the contrary, willing to believe the miserable spectacle to be owing less to errors of Mr. BUCHANAN'S heart than of his head. We dare say that the President does the best that he knows how to do, and acts according to the light that is in him. And if that light, which Mr. BUCHANAN studiously keeps from under the bushel, is an exceedingly dim light, and if his Excellency's knowledge of the requirements of his exalted position is extremely small, we can only condole with our fellow-citizens on the degradation of the highest office in their gift to the level of the post of a parish beadle. For Mr. BUCHANAN is a perfect Bumble on a large scale—or, to speak more properly, in an extended sphere of action. Towards the little boys who are under his control, he is an awful tyrant, and is ready to knock their heads off in an instant if they dare even to smile at the Jack-in-office antics in which it is his especial delight to indulge. To those who insult and spurn him, he is servile, truculent, and fawning; and we believe that if the politicians whom he is most afraid of would allow him to do so, he would be on his knees before Senator DOUGLAS in a week, and we should receive an autograph apology for his trickery in the matter of the [illegible].

Whatever may be the source and reason of the only distinct policy which Mr. BUCHANAN has adopted since his election, however,—namely, that of punishing the holders of petty offices of state for daring to entertain special political opinions—we protest equally against the iniquitous principles involved in such course, and against the dangerous tendencies which it indicates. The right to private opinion and to its free expression is an American principle, which should be preserved independent of Executive interference, and untrammeled by the paltry vengeance of misplaced power. That right was seriously invaded by Mr. PIERCE in the abrupt removal of Mr. BRONSON from office, and the whole country was excited with indignation at the proceeding. Mr. BUCHANAN has seen fit to base upon the dangerous experiment of his predecessor an almost daily amusement of his leisure. Instead of the higher and more important objects which should attract the attention of a President of such a country as this is, he occupies himself alternately with dismissing petty clerks for entertaining opinions contrary to his own, (such as they are,) and with writing doleful letters to public bodies on the abuse of the free institutions which he himself so studiously seeks to debase. Unfortunately there are yet before us two more years of endurance of an Official whose course is a constant and painful exposition of the folly of his election, and whose retirement into private life will be anticipated with more and more delight the nearer we approach that blissful epoch.

Our Political Martyrs.

If our vices and follies should ever bring on us the chastisement which France is now receiving from the hands of a despot, the politicians who will pour forth, in defiance of the censure and the police, eloquent lamentations over our unhappy condition, and over their own forced and inglorious inaction, will be, as far as present appearances go, not orators or scholars, like MONTALEMBERT, but refined pugilists and grogshop-keepers, whom the blighting hand of tyranny will have condemned to a life of retirement. They will talk of themselves, not figuratively, as he has done in his famous article in the *Correspondant*, but literally, as "soldiers, wounded and in chains," gathering new life from witnessing the struggles of others; as "gladiators," dying in the arena, but roused and stimulated by the happy hits of their surviving comrades, and the plaudits of "an attentive auditory." They will long for the return of that *periculosa libertas*, the goddess of their worship, with her bunged-up eyes and bloody nose, and look on with uncontrollable envy, not upon the intellectual strife and turmoil of foreign parliaments, but upon the "musses" of foreign rowdies in ill-governed Republics. They will tell, not like BERRYER and GUIZOT, of the great strifes of the forum, the era of eloquence, of debate, of invective, the past glories of the tribune, the heat, the struggle, the victory of parliamentary battles which were witnessed by a happier generation; but of heads gloriously smashed by the "Dead Rabbits," of frays desperately fought by the "Mackerelville Crowd," of primary meetings in which the gas was gallantly turned out, the tables nobly smashed, the Chairman ably and unanswerably floored.

Our courts of justice are now-a-days furnishing souvenirs no less touching and no less inspiring for the comfort of these gentlemen in their years of privacy and obscurity, if, as we have said, any such calamity should ever befall them. The trials of pugilists for assaults, batteries, murders and rapes, are our "State trials." Pugilists pursued by relentless District-attornies, armed with the whole power of the State, for such crimes as these, and bravely defended by able advocates, standing fearlessly forth for pugilistic rights, are our political martyrs. Happily, no MORE, or RUSSELL, or SYDNEY, has been compelled to seal our liberties with his blood—no ERSKINE has been enabled to achieve fame and fortune by asserting and defending the right of our citizens to trial by jury. But we have nevertheless not been deprived of all forensic "*fasti*." Our volumes of law reports will not be, for future generations, simply the dry and barren record of India rubber suits, of assumpsits, trespasses, and actions for divorce. We, too, have our "State trials," our "*causes célèbres*," on which the public fixes its eyes, on which the Government puts forth all its force, on which the ablest advocates are proud to lavish all their powers, and the result of which is looked for by "troops of friends," with trembling eagerness. The Mulligans, in short, are our political martyrs, and Busteeds and Sickleses are our Somerses and Erskines and Berryers.

We defy anybody to find in any volume of the reports of high treason a case prefaced with more *éclat* than MULLIGAN'S last assault. MULLIGAN, be it remembered, is a common rowdy and prize-fighter—was expelled from San Francisco by a general rising of the citizens of that place for more than usual turbulence and disorder—passes his nights and days in New-York in grog-shops, or at "bruising matches"—a man, in short, who, if he had the misfortune to reside in France or England, would devote the greater portion of his valuable existence either to the grinding of corn by means of a machine called a tread-mill, or the transportation of cannon balls from one place to another in the arsenal at Brest or Toulon. He assaults a respectable citizen brutally at the door of one of our principal hotels; is put on his trial, but refuses to wait for the verdict to be rendered, and leaves the Court room; is tried a second time and is convicted, but our Criminal Judge, far from imitating the base example of JEFFREYS, or of SCROGGS, dismisses the illustrious culprit with a small fine. Assault number two is soon committed upon a respectable and harmless citizen. MULLIGAN at once engages as counsel a leading member of the Congress of the United States, and one of "the most distinguished citizens," to use the language of Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, "of this city," and then, without any difficulty, procures a postponement of his trial to enable him to act as bottle-holder in a prize-fight.

At last he condescends to appear. The public interest is intense. The Court-room is crowded. Even the Judge acknowledges that his expectations are great. The day comes, and the papers describe MULLIGAN'S dress and appearance with as much care as Bishop BURNET bestows on RUSSELL'S last toilette and appearance on his last morning in the Tower. We hear of his "fierce moustache," "his diamond breast-pin," the elegant arrangement of "his glossy black hair," of the scornful look which he cast upon the crowd of decent Christian people by whom the creature found himself surrounded. Finally he is tried. The case is a wretched affair—a squabble about a prostitute in the streets—the defence is a long speech, denouncing the Press and all mankind, except MULLIGAN, in the mixture of slang and indecency, which is the vernacular of Mr. BUSTEED, and which, unhappily, is now-a-days so tolerated and even encouraged by our Courts; and finally, towards the close, the Hon. Mr. SICKLES, member of Congress of the United States, comes in fresh from his official duties in the Federal metropolis, and shakes hands cordially with the pugilist, and in a few minutes joins hosts of admiring friends in congratulating the fellow on his acquittal.

The French have been making a great fuss over their MONTALEMBERT and his conviction. We cannot say that we are very proud to compare with them our MULLIGAN and his acquittal.

Madame Mario and Italy.

Madame MARIO must excuse us if we still do not see, even by her own showing, that MAZZINI proposes to do anything better for Italy than rouse the sympathy of other nations in behalf of that unfortunate country. That he was doing this, we acknowledged to the fullest extent in our first article on this vexed question, but we expressed, and still hold the opinion, that this is bootless labor, inasmuch as the civilized world has sympathised with her for half a century. We also said that if his object was to rouse the Italians to a sense of their wrongs and degradation, he might also feel satisfied that he was performing a work of supererogation, inasmuch as the Italians in our opinion were, and long have been, fully alive to both one and the other. We also expressed, in the strongest terms at our command, our sense of the courage, fortitude and integrity of this unhappy race. We testified, as well as we could, to the admirable pertinacity of the passive resistance they had offered to a crushing and relentless oppression, during a space of time which would have sufficed to break down the spirit of almost any other nation in Europe. If there still remains any doubt in Madame MARIO'S mind as to our notion of their merits in this regard, we really are at a loss to know how to make our sentiments clearer.

We, however, asked at the same time what object Madame MARIO had in view beyond exciting a feeling of sympathy in our breasts for Italy, or whether she had any—because if not, we feared her mission would be barren in results. She has in her last letter answered our query. She desires to have a remonstrance sent to the Powers who are oppressing Italy, on behalf of the Government of the United States, through its official mouth-piece, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In other words, she wants to have General CASS do for the Italians what we want to have him do for the Jew MORTARA and his child. This at least is something tangible, the use or practicability of which we can discuss. Our objection to it is, that the two cases are neither parallel, nor nearly parallel. If it were the usual custom of European monarchs to seize upon the children of their subjects, take them from the custody of their parents, and educate them in a different faith from that in which they were born, and the thing had been established for centuries, and there was evidently no prospect of getting rid of it except by an armed resistance of the fathers, or the general progress of princes in justice and moderation, we should strongly advise Gen. CASS to let it alone. But it so happens that this MORTARA case is a solitary and unprecedented instance of unparalleled outrage. It is a blow struck, however, at a right which all civilized Governments in all ages have agreed to regard as sacred and inalienable—the right of a father to educate his child and retain him in his custody. The very fact that the crime is new is extraordinary, and is detestable in the eyes of almost all potentates except those of him who has perpetrated it, leads us to believe that a vigorous remonstrance from Christendom will at least prevent its repetition.

What is there in the case of Italy which makes it at all analogous to this? Her wrongs, unhappily, are nothing novel. Her sad tale is a tale as old as the flood. Her condition is that of hundreds of other countries which, if their past be not so splendid, have rights at at least as sacred as hers. Why remonstrate on her behalf this year any more than in the year 1800? She was oppressed, degraded, priest-ridden and king-ridden when this Republic was born. During the eighty years which have since elapsed, her condition has undergone no change. Revolutions, wars, conspiracies, risings, battles, sieges and fortune have done nothing for her. No matter who gets the upper hand in Europe, she remains undermost—divided, distracted and oppressed. Surely the untying of a knot so knotty has not been reserved for General CASS and a diplomatic note!

Besides, if we remonstrate on behalf of Italy, we cannot, in common fairness, refuse to do the same for other "down-trodden peoples." We must protest against tyranny on behalf of Poland, of Russia, of Finland, of Swedish Catholics, *of Prussia, of* most other German States, Hungary, Bohemia, *Dalmatia, and of France*; *on behalf of* Turkish Christians, and on behalf of the Hindoos; and in short, on behalf of every other people in the world who are suffering from the despotism of their rulers, whether native or foreign. If our remonstrances were likely to produce any effect, we should gladly advise our Government to begin at once. But we all know how they would be received. We know how both Naples and Austria have received the various hints of this kind which have been addressed to them during the last ten years. We know how Count BUOL received the proposition of Count CAVOUR to discuss "the state of Italy" at the Paris Conferences. We know, in short, that any such performance would simply lead to our being well snubbed and heartily laughed at. It is needless to discuss the propriety of our sending Italy men and munitions of war, inasmuch as Mme. MARIO does not ask for them.

For all these reasons, and several others, we believe there is no hope for Italy except either in the repentance of her tyrants, or the union and valor of her own children. We consequently meekly recommended, and still recommend, the adhesion of Italians, whether republican or not, to the only Italian power which has a good army and is on bad terms with Austria. In short, we advised the patriots to see if VICTOR EMMANUEL would undertake, on behalf of his own Kingdom, Lombardy, and Venice, to fight Austria, France and Naples. Madame MARIO now says that all Italians would gladly follow him to the field if he has stomach enough for such an encounter. We doubt if he has. If we were in his position, we confess we should think twice about it, but, nevertheless, there can be no harm in asking him. So, what if MAZZINI and his followers desist from abusing him for barely six months, come before the world on behalf of united Italy—Italy with all her faults, Italians with all their short-comings—try and cease even for that period to decry each other before the world, to parade the treacheries of this one at such place and the cowardice of that one at another place; what if they ask us not to decide which of their parties is the greater rascal, but to see fair play while all join in giving the foreigner a thrashing. "*Il faut laver son linge sale en famille*," said NAPOLEON, and he never said a truer thing.

We think we owe it to the Sardinian army, than which we know there is no better in the world, to say that there was only one division of it engaged with the Austrians at Novara; that that division fought desperately, and was nearly cut to pieces; that the second, which ought to have supported it, did not arrive owing to the incompetency or treachery of the general until the battle was lost; that that general was tried by court-martial immediately after, convicted of misbehavior before the enemy, and duly shot. Madame MARIO calls this "bidding the soldiers flee," and a conspiracy of the staff to secure a defeat of their own troops. Anybody who knows the Sardinian staff knows that it is composed of men who are incapable of such atrocious baseness. Probably they may be more faithful to the House of Savoy than to constitutional government, but they are gallant soldiers and men of honor. If we believed with all the Italians here who indorse Madame MARIO'S lectures, that Italian gentlemen, born and bred in the country, and bred, too, in military notions of military duty, could be guilty of such a crime, we should at all events blush to let the world know it, or to ask anybody's sympathy for our unhappy country.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—Both branches of our Common Council have voted to give Senator DOUGLAS a public reception on his arrival here from Havana. How much or how little this means we are not aware;—but the flags are to be displayed upon all the public buildings, and a Committee of the two Boards has been appointed to wait upon him, and tender him assurances of distinguished consideration.

As an ambitious politician, disposed to avail himself of every fresh indication of popular strength, Mr. DOUGLAS will probably welcome this complimentary demonstration. But he has passed through our City very often hitherto without finding his progress retarded by any such proffer of hospitality. He will have very little difficulty, therefore, in drawing the inference that it means something more than general respect for his abilities and public services,—that it is intended to glorify his recent political victory in Illinois, and to indorse his platform and his position, in opposition to the action which the President has seen fit to take against him. It is to be a Douglas demonstration in this Democratic City, as against the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. Whether the Government officials are yet prepared to take part in it or not, remains to be seen. We presume, however, that, as at present advised, Mr. SCHELL will not raise the flag upon the Custom-house,—that Mr. FOWLER will not illuminate the Post-office, and that Captain RYNDERS will not shake our windows with his cannon in the Park, to signalize the arrival of Senator DOUGLAS.

Except as part of the partisan skirmishing by which the Presidential campaign of 1860 is to be opened, this action of the Common Council is ridiculous and absurd. Upon other grounds, there is no more reason for giving Mr. DOUGLAS a public reception now than there has been hitherto,—no more, certainly, than for extending similar honors to other Senators of equal ability, distinction and public service. It is one of the fantastic tomfooleries which have become chronic with our City rulers, and of which there is probably no hope of curing them. A very large portion of the Democrats, as well as others, in this latitude, expect to see Mr. DOUGLAS the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Those who want office or influence with him regard this demonstration as a very good way of initiating their claims.

SIGNS OF WAR—ADVANCE AND RETREAT.—We publish rather an amusing but not very important correspondence in another column, between Dr. J. C. TUCKER, brother of our Secretary of State, and the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, Member of Congress from this City. Mr. SICKLES, it will be remembered, during the Congressional canvass, was excessively and offensively personal in his remarks upon the Secretary. Dr. TUCKER, his brother, conceived that part of his assault was intended for the Tucker family in general, and accordingly invited Mr. SICKLES to Philadelphia or Baltimore to receive a "verbal communication." Mr. S. regarded this as a challenge and refused to hold any communication with Dr. TUCKER until it was withdrawn. The Doctor withdrew it accordingly and he said he waited for an explanation of the charge. The Hon. Mr. SICKLES asked "*What* charge?" and to that simple and very natural inquiry, Dr. TUCKER has not yet made the slightest response, although ten days have elapsed since it was put.

This is a very curious affair. It is either very mysterious or very funny. It is possible the Doctor has gone up to Albany, and is holding a protracted consultation with the principal party concerned in the affair. If so, in due season the mystery may be explained—though the incubation has already lasted a long time. If this is not the case, we shall be driven to the conclusion that the Doctor has been making himself slightly ridiculous.

A Good Deed Gracefully Done.

The artists of this City have just done honor to themselves and justice to their art by showing that it is a thing of goodness as well as of beauty, and that its service refines the heart as well as the taste. They have collected in the saloons of the Academy of Design, in Tenth-street, about two hundred pictures, one-half of them the works of the late WILLIAM RANNEY, and the rest contributed by the leading artists of the Metropolis—all of which are to be offered at public sale for the benefit of the family of Mr. RANNEY. This gentleman, who died, as our readers will remember, about a year ago, left to his wife and children a home not perfectly secured to them, and it is the noble object of his brother-artists to do for this bereaved family what death forbade the husband and the father to achieve. Mr. RANNEY'S pencil was chiefly devoted to the scenes and stories of his native land. He delighted in the life of the Western prairies, and in the heroic incidents of the War of the Revolution. His picture of "Washington Crossing the Alleghany River on a Raft," of which a fine study is in the collection now to be disposed of, has been long familiar to the public; and there hang now, on the walls of the Academy, numerous sketches of hunting-scenes and historical compositions, which should suffice, of themselves, to secure a large attendance upon the exhibition, were it not, as it is, thrown open freely to all comers. Those who wish to see American artists devote themselves successfully to the illustration of American life, should give their special countenance to this effort in behalf of the family of Mr. RANNEY, who was certainly one of the most patriotic of painters; and this the more readily, that in this instance virtue will emphatically bring with it its own reward. For it is rarely, indeed, that an opportunity is offered for securing so many good specimens from the easels of some of our best painters, almost all of whom are represented in this attractive offertory. CASILEAR sends one of his ideal landscapes; CHURCH, a warm and splendid vision of South American scenery; KENSETT, one of his [illegible] studies of atmosphere; [illegible] a glimpse of [illegible] splendor; [illegible] a reminiscence of the American Fall at Niagara; [illegible] dream of Italy; DURAND a most Durandish sketch. Fact and fancy have met together in Mr. CAFFERTY'S "Applewoman in the Park," and Mr. BOUGHTON'S "Haunted Lake." [illegible] the voice of the sea; GIFFORD the voice of the mountains; "each a mighty voice." There is a touch of TENNYSON in Mr. COLMAN'S [illegible] the willow brook, and of womanhood in the contributions of ROSSITER and BAKER. Mr. LAGATUE gives us Falstaff, and Mr. [illegible] the trumpeter, Anthony Van Corlear; there is a vigorously handled "Rag-picker," a foreigner of course, as the Police assure us all our rag-pickers are, from the masterly pencil of BALLIN, and a daintily treated "Mother and Child," from the fine hand of STAGG. But we are come to tell of all these works, and not to praise them; and we must not suffer the temptation of their various excellences to make us forget that we wish mainly to warn our readers not to be wanting to themselves and a good object, at the sale which begins to-night and will be concluded to-morrow.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first installment of the grand Mount Vernon *Festival* was duly paid to the public on Saturday night. A fair representation of the patriotic many was present to receive it, and the speeches on both sides were, we presume, satisfactory. The performances were conducted with spirit and with less delay than we anticipated, but the length of the bill was inordinate, and to prevent infringement on the Sabbath the last dramatic piece had to be omitted, notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. HOEY and Mr. LESTER WALLACK were to assist in its representation. MATILDA HERON made her *rentrée* on this occasion in the part of *Medea*, which she played superbly. The play does not excite enthusiasm, but the artiste was warmly honored on its conclusion. Mrs. SINCLAIR appeared in the comedietta of the "Morning Call," assisted by Mr. HARRY SEDLEY. The piece has been seen to greater advantage in this City. Mrs. SINCLAIR seems to be a well informed actress of average conventionality. We were unable to detect any special merit or promise in Mr. SEDLEY'S performance. The little piece called "The Maid with the Milking Pail" was played deliciously—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON'S *Milly* being the feature. In the intermission we had music by Mlle. COHEN, Mme. CARADORI, Ainsee [illegible] and Signor BRIGNOLI. To these and all other artists the thanks of the community are due. They have assisted in a noble work, and with that free generosity which is the characteristic of the profession.

During the evening upwards of five hundred tickets were sold for the ball on Tuesday evening—an entertainment which will undoubtedly be the most brilliant of the season. All good friends to noble devotion should assist the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The highly successful revival of SHAKESPEARE'S play, the "Merchant of Venice," nightly crowds this handsome establishment. It will be performed every night this week.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, the eminent tragedian, commences an engagement at this establishment to-night, playing *Hamlet*—one of his finest impersonations.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The comedy of "Our American Cousin" is still the attraction here. House crowded every night. The present indications are that the play will last the season.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Circus company of this establishment receives a fair share of public patronage. A new programme, suitable for the holidays and deliciously inviting to the young mind, is prepared for the present week.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. S. B. HOWE'S new and very successful local drama, called the "Woman of the World," will be played here every night this week. It is a hit. Mr. PAGE'S new drama, called "Pierre the Partisan," will also be played to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The exciting story called "Rube the Ranger" will be given here in a dramatic form to-night. "Asphodel" and "Tom Cringle's Log" are also on the bill.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The wonderful Zavistowski children and the Wren comedians perform every afternoon and evening this week.

MINSTRELSY.—WOOD'S Temple and CAMPBELL'S are the places to hear the best minstrelsy. They offer excellent programmes.

THE HOLY LAND.—Mr. BANVARD'S works of art are still on exhibition at the rooms near Bleecker-street. No one should neglect the opportunity of seeing these remarkable productions.

Brazil and La Plata.

By the arrival of the barks *New Light*, at New-Orleans, and the *Serene*, at this port, we have dates from Rio Janeiro, to Dec. 3, and from the River Plate to Oct. 28.

Serious disturbances had taken place on the line of the Railroad of Don Pedro II. Mr. SAMUEL [illegible], the Superintending Engineer, had endeavored to dismantle the bridges in order to prevent the transit of the trains. A disagreement with the contractor was the source of difficulty. The obstacles were only removed by the forcible intervention of the police and the military.

There was a furious outbreak at a circus, at Rio, on the 1st ult., in consequence of the disappointment caused by the contemptible character of the performances, in comparison with what had been promised, especially in reference to a bull fight. The place was literally torn to pieces, the company severely routed, notwithstanding great efforts on the part of the police to restore order. Many persons were seriously hurt by stones and other missiles thrown, and part of the place caught fire, which was extinguished with great difficulty.

The sales of coffee, during the month of October, at Rio, were 207,500 bags, of which 164,500 were exported to this country. Lots for the United States are quoted at [illegible].

From Buenos Ayres we learn advices had lately been received from various parts, giving warning of an Indian invasion on a large scale. The frontier troops had in consequence been on the alert, and scouts had been constantly kept exploring the desert. In many places recent tracks of war parties had been discovered, but as yet no inroad had been perpetrated, and from the preparations made to receive them, it was generally hoped that the marauders might be restrained from making any attempt. Some rumors had been in circulation, for a few days, concerning political disturbances in the country districts.

Nothing further had been heard from San Juan, as to the facts of Gen. BENAVIDES, who had raised a revolution there, and been arrested. The Commission of the Central Government which went to San Juan, by URQUIZA'S order, to take BENAVIDES from the San Juan authorities, and bring him to Parana, had not yet returned.

The Pennsylvania Bank Case—Acquittal of Allibone and Newhall.

The trial of ALLIBONE and NEWHALL, at Philadelphia, on a charge of conspiracy, terminated on Saturday, in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* gives the concluding testimony:

John S. Newbold testified: We exchanged the Reading Railroad notes of $60,000 for the Southwark and Tradesman's Bank; these are the Bank's due bills; the bills were taken at their face.

Cross-examined—This transaction was in the early part of October, say about the 6th; none of the notes had matured; the notes were all of the Reading Railroad Company, in small amounts, except one of $10,000, which was a few days near maturity; it was payable October 10; Mr. Austin, President of the Southwark Bank, requested me to see if any one wished to exchange for Pennsylvania Bank indebtedness; I informed Newhall of this, and we made then this arrangement with the Southwark and Tradesman's Bank; one of the Reading Railroad Company's notes I collected myself from the Trustee of the City Banks.

George Phillar, Jr., testified—This is the renewal of Wm. [illegible] Boyd's notes; they amount to $10,[illegible]; the $300 is for the interest; I gave Newhall discounted checks on the Bank of Pennsylvania for $10,000; the true amount of interest was $116 and the Bank [illegible] the $84; these notes were paid on the 29th of October; Newhall said the whole of the interest belonged to the Bank, as the Bank had made it; the notes were paid with the interest.

Cross-examined—These are the Newbold checks in question.

Col. Wm. C. Patterson testified: I was acting President of the Bank of Pennsylvania; I was chosen about the last of October; I had previously been a Director; subsequently I was made an Assignee; I settled Newhall's account about the 1st of October; this was before the credit was made against him for his son and Mr. Betton; we marked his checks good for his balance; I ordered them to be marked good; Newhall's final balance in Bank is about [illegible] in his favor; the Bank paid its creditors in bills receivable, whenever they would take them; the creditors of the Commonwealth were paid in current funds; Newhall got the $10,000 note of the Reading Railroad Company, for which he deposited $10,000 of Pennsylvania Bank notes and other obligations; I preferred having it in his hands, as it was for the benefit of the Bank; I examined his account before making a final settlement, and also after I was made an Assignee; I [illegible] and asked his balance to be settled.

To Mr. Loughead—Mr. Newhall had his checks marked good for the balance we made up of his account in Bank.

After the examination of several witnesses, the District-Attorney submitted the bill to the Jury in a short address.

Mr. Wharton addressed the Court in reference to the innocence of Mr. Allibone.

Mr. Thayer complimented the District-Attorney as to the discharge of his duty in the case.

Mr. Loughead said it was the evidence which had been produced by Newhall that caused him to take the course he had.

Judge Thompson here instructed the Jury as to their duties, and intimated that they should find a verdict for the defendants.

After the charge of the Judge, the Jury, without a moment's hesitation, and without leaving the box, rendered a verdict of "Not guilty."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS-MATCH.—The second game of the Telegraphic Chess-match between New-York and Philadelphia was commenced on Saturday evening. The New-Yorkers occupied their old quarters at the Rotunda in the Merchants' Exchange. There was not a large attendance of amateurs. In the first game, which it will be recollected was a draw, New-York had the move. Philadelphia now played first and the game was opened as follows:

PHILADELPHIA.	NEW-YORK.
1...P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2...K. Kt to B 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
3...P to Q 4.	P takes P.
4...K B to Q B 4.	B to Q B 4.
5...P to Q B 3.	Kt to K B 3.
6...P to K 5.	P to Q 4.
7...B to Q Kt 5.	Kt to K 5.
8...P takes P.	B to Q Kt 3.
9...Q Kt to Q 2.	Castles.
10...B takes Kt.	P takes B.
11...Q to B 2.	Kt takes Kt.
12...B takes Kt.	B to K Kt 5.
13...Kt to K Kt 5.	P to K Kt 3.

At this period of the game, it being 10½ o'clock, there was an adjournment until to-morrow evening.

FAIRS FOR BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.—Two Fairs, proposing benevolent and praiseworthy ends, open to-day—one at Niblo's, in aid of the Institution for the Relief of the Aged and Infirm, to which we have already directed the attention of our readers, and the other for the Home Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation. This last mission has been carried on for about two years, and embraces that part of the eastern portion of the City between Fourth avenue and the East River, and extending from Twenty-sixth-street to Thirty-second. It has been very successful, and has done a great deal of good. The object of the present effort is to raise funds to erect a chapel, in which a school and religious services can be conducted. The Fair opens to-day at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, in Twenty-ninth-street.

A THRICE-TOLD TALE.—About three weeks ago a young man living in Brooklyn, who desires that his name should not be made public, answered an advertisement for a confidential clerk in the importing and commission business which appeared in a morning paper. He received a reply signed "WHITAKER & Co.," No. 26 South William street, and when he called there he was informed that Mr. WHITAKER was at Havana, but a man, who said his name was DELMAN, represented that he was one of the firm, and engaged the young man at a salary of $[illegible] per annum, to be increased in three months, but required him to deposit $25 with him as an earnest of his good behavior. Mr. B. had not the money, but left a watch, valued at $100, with DELMAN. Yesterday, Mr. B. made an affidavit before the Mayor, setting forth that since this time he had endeavored in vain to obtain an interview with DELMAN, and that he had recently ascertained that the latter had been arrested for swindling other parties, and had pawned the watch of the complainant. He found his watch at a pawn office, and the case was placed in the hands of officers of the Mayor's squad.

VISIT OF OFFICIALS FROM BALTIMORE.—By a resolution of the City Council of Baltimore, a Committee was appointed to examine into and report on the workings of the different systems of conducting the public institutions for the benefit of the poor in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. The Committee are now in this City, and stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: James H. Wood, Chairman; Amos McComas, Silas Beacham, G. A. Talbott, James H. Cook, Alfred Moss, Thomas Newell, Jr., and Thos. H. Gardner.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—Last Saturday WM. MUNN stole from PATRICK CLARY a bundle of weekly papers, while the owner was refreshing the inner man with a cup of coffee in a Nassau-street saloon. A watch was kept for the thief, but without finding him until Saturday, about 9 A. M., when MUNN was nabbed by Officer PHILLIPS, of the Second Precinct. He was taken before Justice OSBORN, who sent him with the documents to the Court of Special Sessions, and by 11 o'clock the literary delinquent was sentenced and on his way to a three months' residence in the Penitentiary.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the report of the City Inspector there were 3[illegible] deaths in the City during the past week—an increase of 16 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 14 more than occurred during the corresponding week in last year. Among the principal causes of death were bronchitis, (10,) consumption, (63,) infantile convulsions, (32,) dropsy in the head, (16,) inflammation of the lungs, (30,) infantile marasmus, (18,) and scarlet fever, (10.) The nativity table gives 261 natives of the United States, 62 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, 3 of England, 2 each of Scotland and Switzerland, and 1 of France.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Dec. 17:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 10	133	92	225
Admitted to Dec. 17	32	13	45
Discharged, cured or relieved	18	9	27
Died	1	4	5
Remaining at date	146	92	238

Males, 204; females, 34.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—CORNELIUS COLLINS, a boy eleven years old, was run over, on Saturday evening, by a New Haven Railroad car, at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, and dangerously injured. He was taken to the residence of his parents, in Third-avenue, near Forty-third-street. The accident is said to have been caused by carelessness on the part of the boy.

BRANCH'S EXPERIENCES.—STEPHEN H. BRANCH will deliver a second lecture this evening at No. 654 Broadway. He proposes to describe his trial in the Court of Sessions and his experiences in prison. Branch has engaged several assistants and all will appear in costume and represent the scenes to be described by the lecturer.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—RICHARD MCCARTY, a carman, while driving his car on Saturday evening up Broadway, was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit. He was taken into a drug store, but died almost immediately. On the same evening Mrs. REIDY dropped dead at her residence in Roosevelt-street. Inquests will be held on both bodies to-day.

Police Reports.

HOMO STABBING CASES.—On Saturday afternoon, Patrick King, a boy not yet fifteen years of age, stabbed Timothy Dillon, a man nearly fifty years old, in the back, inflicting a wound of dangerous character. Both were employed in the printing establishment of Pudney & Russell, No. 79 John-street, and it was there the stabbing took place. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and the boy was arrested and committed.... The groggery of Patrick Strumper, No. 19 Pearl-street, was also the scene of a stabbing affray at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Edward and Charles McConnell, two brothers, and John St. George and Terrence Mulligan were drinking hot punches together. The hot drinks excited warm feelings, which ended in the two McConnells stabbing the other two parties named. The First Ward Police were called in, and they arrested the illegal-users of the knife. The prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice Connolly, but the injured men refused to complain, and they were accordingly discharged.... Still another case is recorded. On Saturday evening, Benjamin Taylor, an angaliant colored youth, stabbed Eliza Titus, a colored woman in Baxter-street, in the arm. The colored woman imprudently designated the colored youth as a masculine descendant of a canine quadruped of the feminine gender. Taylor was promptly arrested and committed to the Tombs.

THE POLICEMAN STABBING CASE.—Officer Davison, of the Eighth Ward, who was stabbed a week ago, is pronounced by his physicians out of danger. Patrick Duffy and Wm. H. Drake, who are charged with being implicated in the stabbing, have been confined in Jefferson Market Prison since Monday last, awaiting the result of the officer's injuries. On Saturday, Justice QUACKENBUSH, owing to the improved condition of Officer Davison, admitted them to bail—Drake in the sum of $3,000, and Duffy in half that amount. Joe Coburn, the principal in the murderous assault, has not yet been arrested, and the Police have been thus far unable to obtain any clue to his whereabouts.

DANGEROUS PROMENADERS.—Three young gentlemen, whose exterior showed a zealous cultivation of the barber and tailor, were noticed on Saturday afternoon, promenading Broadway, and pushing themselves somewhat too freely against other promenaders. Three Detectives watched their movements awhile and then arrested them. They were locked up under the names of Wm. Wright, alias Robinson and Henry Walters, upon a charge of being pickpockets. Broadway is said to swarm with these well-dressed and [illegible] gentlemen. The reports of losses at the Police Headquarters show that their walks are turned to profitable account.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—NICHOLAS GREEN, a river thief, was arrested this morning by the Harbor Police, for stealing rope from [illegible]. He was locked up in the [illegible] Market Jail.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES.—Mr. N. REEVES' carpenter-shop, on the corner of Fifth and North Second-street, Eastern District, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening; loss $600; insured for $[illegible].... Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of store No. 11 Fulton-avenue. The fire soon communicated with the first story, occupied as a furniture store by A. NEWMAN, who lost nearly all his stock, valued at $1,[illegible], upon which there was no insurance. The building is owned by Ex-Mayor [illegible], whose loss is about $[illegible]—insured. The building in which the fire originated is in a block of wooden buildings with brick fronts. The fire had got under such headway when discovered, that the whole block would have doubtless been destroyed but for the supply of water obtained from the hydrants recently erected.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths reported during the week ending Saturday last, was [illegible]. Men, 16; Women, [illegible]; Boys, [illegible]; Girls, [illegible]. The diseases were as follows: Dysentery, disease of heart, [illegible], [illegible], pleurisy, premature birth, small-pox, softening of stomach, and disease of spine, one each; bleeding from womb, bronchitis, dropsy, inflammation of bowels, two each; inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the liver, three each; congestion of the lungs, debility, dropsy in the head, and marasmus, four each; convulsions, 5; stillborn, 6; fevers and consumption ten each; inflammation of the lungs, 11. Forty-five were under 10 years of age, and 11 were over 60. The nativity table gives 10 born in Ireland, 58 in the United States, 1 in England, and 5 in Germany.

ESCAPE RETAKEN.—A few months ago MICHAEL KENNEDY and another man, under arrest for burglary, escaped from Constable PRICE while going to the jail in Raymond-street. KENNEDY was rearrested on Saturday last by Officers OAKES and CASLER, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, to answer a charge of having robbed a store on Atlantic-avenue only a few nights ago. He was committed for trial.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—At a recent meeting of a committee of Democrats, appointed to settle the differences among the Democracy of Kings County, the following proposition, as a basis of an arrangement, was adopted: The Democratic Aldermen, Supervisors, Vanderbilt, Bradley, and City Committees, each appoint one inspector for every Ward and town, to hold an election to choose delegates to form a consolidated committee for the City of Brooklyn and the County of Kings.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—As the South Ferry-boat *Atlantic* was entering her slip at the foot of Atlantic-street, about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the officers of the boat saw a man struggling in the water, and, with much difficulty, rescued him alive. It is not known whether he fell from the boat or pier. He was quite insensible when taken out, but when restored he refused to give any account of himself.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.—ANN MARIA BAKER, domestic, residing in a family at No. 3[illegible] Grand-street, Eastern District, who was badly burned by fluid while filling a lighted lamp, a few days ago, died on Saturday evening.

GWYNNE & DAY'S Bank-Note Register.

Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address

GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Another Trial of LILLIE'S SAFE:

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 2, 1858.

MR. LILLIE—*Dear Sir:* Last night my office, corner Kent-av. and Morton-st., Williamsburg, was entered by burglars, and a daring, though unsuccessful attempt made to break open and rob my safe, which, fortunately for me, was one of yours.

A sledge hammer weighing 18½ pounds, together with two smaller hammers, three cold chisels, two punchers, and an iron bar, were found near the safe in the morning, which, from their appearance and the dents upon the door and top of the safe, would indicate that they had been thoroughly used in trying to cut or break open the safe. An attempt was made with the punch and sledge to drive the bolt of the lock in so as to blow it open with powder, as they had done three or four sheet iron safes in this neighborhood within two or three months past. But they found in this one a construction of metal which successfully resisted any tools or efforts they could bring to bear upon it.

You will please send me another safe of the same size, as I am perfectly satisfied that your safes will effectually resist any attempt burglars may be able to make to open them. Yours respectfully, E. S. STERLING.

The above described Safe is to be seen at FAIRBANK'S & CO.'S, Agents for LILLIE'S Safe, No. 189 Broadway.

Fire Defied!!!

ANOTHER COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1858.

Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER,

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 16th inst. a destructive fire occurred in the Harlem R.R. Depot buildings. The centre portion on White-street was totally destroyed. We occupied a part of the premises for the manufacture of Patent Package Cases, and our machinery and stock were completely destroyed; our books and papers and also a very valuable watch were deposited in one of your Alum Patent Fire Proof Safes, and we were pleased to find, on getting it out of the ruins, that it had proved itself a "Safe" in reality. All the contents were found in good condition, with the exception of the binding of the books, which had been started by the steam. The watch, on being wound up, proved to be in perfect running order. We wish you to send us another of your Safes at your earliest convenience. Yours, respectfully,

THE PATENT PACKAGE CO.

C. P. DICKINSON, Secretary.

A complete assortment of the Alum Patent Safes for stores and dwelling-houses for sale by the Patentees and sole manufacturers.

VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

A Word About Hair Restoratives.—The original, as it is still the best, preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color, and rendering it strong, healthy and beautiful, is Helmstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. Every other preparation advertised for this purpose is but an imitation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair-dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair harsh and dry. Helmstreet's is made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates sufficient to fill this paper, selected from those received from Clergymen, Senators, and well-known citizens in all parts of the country, but it is not necessary. We leave our readers to judge that if IMITATIONS can produce comparative successful results, the ORIGINAL and imitated article must surpass them all. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and JAMES T. MAXWELL wholesale it.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

American Watches for HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S AMERICAN WATCHES.

A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays. Sold at retail by dealers generally, and wholesale by ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

B. G. WILDER & CO., No. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

A Great Conservator of Beauty.—JULES HAUEL'S EAU DIVINE DE VENUS AND NYMPH SOAP, for removing Tan, Sun burn, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions of the Skin, have magical and delightful effect. Our lady readers have but to give it one trial to be convinced of its potency. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers, Soda and Wine Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Received fresh every morning by the wholesale agents. A. W. HYDE & CO., No. 180 Chambers-st.

For the Holidays.—Elegant styles Paris made Scarfs, White Tubular, Ribbon and Lace Ties, rich Dressing Robes, suitable for presents, at the Shirt and Collar Depot No. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Buy Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays. Sold by all grocers. Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO., No. 180 Chambers-st.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Holiday Presents at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

Burchell's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

See that your Grocer keeps Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays. Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO., No. 180 Chambers-st.

Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

Having replenished their stock to meet the demands for the Holiday trade, invite purchasers to their assortment of BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS AND SUITS, and all styles of garments for boys.

In consideration of this being the closing month of the season, our prices will be found to be as low and quality and style as any of the Great Reductions. MEN'S CLOTHING of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

A Beautiful Holiday Present.

One of Grover & Baker's NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Price from $50 to $100,

Will prove a most acceptable present for a MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the name of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Stereoscopic Views.

BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Are just publishing a new series of American and foreign Views on glass and paper.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES. For sale very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

WHITTELSEY—REEDER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., at the Church of the Puritans, JOHN C. WHITTELSEY to CORNELIA LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Alfred S. Reeder, of Cincinnati.

REES—POST.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., JOHN H. REES, of Boston, to Miss SARAH BYERS, daughter of the late Jotham W. Post, of this City.

DAVIS—AUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. S. M. Haskins, JAMES K. DAVIS, of Coolville, Ohio, to HELEN A. AUSTIN, of the former place.

DOBBS—WILEY.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. Wm. Day, Mr. WM. U. DOBBS, of Hyde Park, N. Y., to Miss CYNTHIA WILEY, of the former place.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 18, suddenly, HENRY BROWN, aged 44 years.

His friends, and the friends of his brother, John H. Brown, and friends of his brother-in-law, Henry Striker, also George, William, and Samuel Hawley, likewise his uncle, Enoch Dean, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 10th-st. and 1st-av., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock precisely.

MONTAGUE.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 17, of disease of the heart, HARRIET MONTAGUE, widow, aged 48 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 631 4th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 8 o'clock in the morning.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 18, JOHN S. SMITH, aged 61 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 3[illegible] Broome-st., this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 18, of membranous croup, William H., only son of William W. and Sarah H. Cornell, aged 13 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Grove-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, WM. E. SMITH Sr., aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Wm. E. Smith, Jr., corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 21st., at . o'clock.

WALKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, Robert B. P. Walker, third son of Wm. A. Walker, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 33 Sheriff-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Sinai, L. I., for interment.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 18, MARY VARIAN, youngest daughter of Joseph and Mary E. Graham, aged 5 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Funeral service at the residence of her parents, No. 65 7th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

GRIFFITH.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 17, THOMAS GRIFFITH, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at No. 2[illegible] 5th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MALONE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 18, JOHN MALONE.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2[illegible] John-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

DEVER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Dec. 17, at No. 59 Harrison-st., JOHN DEVER, in the 84th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will appear to-morrow, 21st inst.

DAVIS.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Dec. 18, Mrs. KEZIAH P. DAVIS, relict of the late Nicholas Davis, aged 64 years and 6 months.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Harvey G. Law, No. 152 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

BRADFORD.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 16, aged 72 years, the Rev. JAMES BRADFORD, for more than 40 years Pastor of the Congregational Church in that place.

PIERCE.—At Red Mills, Putnam Co., on Friday, Dec. 17, Mrs. ELIZABETH PIERCE, aged 71 years. At the same place, on Sunday, Dec. 12, Mr. WILLIAM PIERCE, aged 74 years.

FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE, No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House, Manufacturers of RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

A splendid assortment of GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.

TEA SETS, CASTORS, BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.

A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee-pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The Adams' Express Company have made such arrangements that HOLIDAY PRESENTS sent through their Express will receive extra care and prompt delivery at destination.

All parcels should be carefully packed and plainly marked, with full address, including (if possible) the name of street and number of dwelling.

When the delivery is desired on a particular date it should be noted on the package.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.

A full assortment, comprising over three hundred styles. Also, a variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the HOLIDAYS.

Just received, and for sale low to the trade, by FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES,

CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSIC BOXES, FANS, COMBS, CAP PINS, FANCY ARTICLES.

OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

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"POISONOUS HAIR DYES.—At a late meeting of the [illegible] Academy of Medicine to show that lead, used externally, was sometimes absorbed into the system, Dr. [illegible] mentioned the case of a man who, for years, had used Twiggs', Mrs. Allen's and Christadoro's hair dyes, (the basis of which, he said, was sugar of lead and nitrate of silver,) and had thereby got the 'blue line' on the gums, and the 'lead-line,' which comes from lead and nitrate of silver."

The learned doctor mentioned, in pointing out the deleterious effects of lead and nitrate of silver on the system, and hence it is that Prof. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE is not mentioned in the same category with the above, because it contains no such combination; and it also furnishes the reason why, after years of trial, it grows more and more popular every day for restoring the gray and the bald, and preserving the color of youth. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED clergyman, having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending, (free,) on receiving a stamped envelope bearing the applicant's address, a copy of the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GENUINE CAMPHOR ICE—FOR CHAPPED hands and lips—is only manufactured by the proprietor, E. W. VONDERSMITH. Copy-right secured. All others are counterfeit. Ask for VONDERSMITH'S CAMPHOR ICE. Depot No. [illegible] Bowery. Sold everywhere.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR California and South Pacific Coast, per U. S. steamer MOSES TAYLOR, will close at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARITY GERMIN;
OR, THE VARIETIES OF LOVE.

Frances Hargrave.

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 9.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE SECOND EDITION OF THE JANUARY NUMBER
OF
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY.

GROOT, NICHOLS & CO.

ON THE 1ST INST.
POPE OR PRESIDENT;
SPARKLING DISCLOSURES OF ROMANISM,
AND
FACTS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

EVERY AMERICAN BOY AND GIRL SHOULD READ
THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

THE ROYAL PRESIDIO GALLERY.
EVANS & FITZPATRICK.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, PAPER-MAKERS
AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
GEORGE E. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will remove
The balance of their
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
RICH SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
For the convenience of customers, to their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
And will offer it
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 20,
Together with their entire retail stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
At lower prices than ever before offered, until Jan. 1, to make room for their Spring importations.
These stocks constitute after a choice assortment in style, variety and price, viz.:
1,000 DRESSES, new MAGNOLIA STRIPES,
from $1 75 to $3 50 per dress.
Specially adapted for holiday presents.
300 pieces fine BAYADERE CHALLY,
at 25 cents, worth 42 cents.
VALENTIAS, OTTOMONS, POPLINS, &C.
300 pieces RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
at 16 cents, worth 25 cents.
300 pieces RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
1,000 DRESSES—PRINTED ENGLISH GALLOONS,
fast colors, 20 cents per dress.
1,000 DRESSES—PRINTED FRENCH GALLOONS,
fast colors, $1 00 per dress.
RICH PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINES,
from 50c. up.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
beautiful styles, from $6 50 up.
RICH CHINE, BAYADERE and PLAID SILKS,
at 75c., 88c. and 87c., worth $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
at 50 cents, 75 cents, 75 cents and 88 cents.
1,000 DRESSES—FINE COLORED ENGLISH MERINOES,
at $1 00 per dress.
SILK ROBES,
BLACK SILKS,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SHAWLS.
300 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
From $10 to $16, worth from $16 to $25.
100 BROCHE ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $20, worth $35.
400 BLANKET SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $3, worth $4.
300 BLANKET LONG SHAWLS,
At $4, worth $7.
300 BLANKET LONG SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $10.
With an immense assortment of the
RICHEST SHAWLS IMPORTED.
RICH LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS.
All with the suitable for cloaks or dresses.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

NO. 335 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received, and will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 20,
a choice assortment of
GRENADINE AND GAUZE DE LYON
EVENING ROBES, FROM $10 UP.
New, rich and desirable styles.
Also,
EVENING SILKS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, from this date until the 5th of January, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 20,
A choice selection of NEEDLEWORK SETS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices,
LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
NEW AND NOVEL IDEA.
THE POPULARITY OF THE MOST POPULAR
TRADE NONPOPULARIZED.
Just received, and will be offered for sale this day,
2,400 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, and
2,400 FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
At the most extraordinary low prices ever yet offered to the public.
Lot No. 1. Handkerchief and Collar.....for $1 00
Lot No. 2. Handkerchief and Collar.....for 1 25
Never equaled by any other house.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 507 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Would call attention to their annual Reduction Sale.
Rich Henitos Rets $15, now $8; French Embroidered Sets $15, now $4; handsome Muslin Sets $2, Honiton Collars 12c. All new fresh goods, fashionable shapes. A very large assortment of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Our reputation will be sufficient for the above. Black Thread Veils, Collarettes, &c. Real Shetland Veils, &c.
RICHMOND'S, No. 507 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 769 BROADWAY
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 20th inst.,
Application Point Sets, all trimmed, for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $3 and upward.
Point Duvaglie Sets, all trimmed, for $17 and upward.
Point d'Aiguille Collars.....for $2 50 and upward.
Point d'Aiguille Handkerchiefs.....for $50 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes,
Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

PRINTED BAIZES AND TABLE COVERS.
PATON & CO.
Offer to their retail trade
An extensive assortment of embroidered and
PRINTED TABLE COVERS,
Printed Baizes and Squares of all sizes, and a large variety of patterns.
No. 341 Broadway.

BLACK CLOAKS AND BONNETS.
BLACK RAGLANS and BONNETS.
On and after Monday, the 13th inst., we shall offer our extensive and most select stock of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, BONNETS, HEAD-DRESSES,
and a great variety of fancy articles, at cost prices.
N. B.— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

NEW SILK ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on Monday, Dec. 20, a large of DOUBLE SKIRT and TWO FLOUNCED SILK ROBES (rich under colors).
Also,
SILKS by the yard per steamer Persia.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
PATON & CO.
Offer to their retail trade
A very fine assortment of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
from auction,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES and SHADES
In every variety.
No. 341 Broadway.

AT STILL LOWER PRICES,
Will be offered for a short time longer, the entire balance of the stock of the late firm of
McCORMICK & SIMPSON.
Everything will be sold
WONDERFULLY CHEAP,
As the stock positively
FOR CLEARANCE.
No. 145 Grand-st., between 10th and 11th sts.

EMBROIDERIES—EMBROIDERIES.
PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS,
COLLARS, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
VALENCIENNES LACE AND MEDALLION SETS,
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
BAILEY, PARRINGTON & TERLIE, 68 Bond-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday Dec. 20, and PRICES HIGH AS ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PLAID SHAWLS,
At 75 cents per yard.
Value $1.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.
Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of these articles of late, and we now offer them for general use. The heavy gloves and mittens are unrivaled as a protection in all kinds of cold work of the chemist, druggist and photographer, manufacturing and handling of acids, alkalies and other strong chemicals; for operators, drivers in stages, and all others exposed to the inclemency of the weather; for Firemen and Fire Departments. We would particularly call the attention of farmers, mechanics, hostlers, teamsters and boatmen to these gloves and mittens as being well adapted to their use. They are superior to the book mitten, especially in wet work. The light gloves are used for washing and blacking the horses. As a remedy and relief for sore or chapped or rough hands, nothing can be found to equal—as very useful while engaged in domestic affairs such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires; a requisite in every family for washing, coloring, all rough and dirty kinds of work, and particularly useful in gardening and care of shrubs and flowers. For sale by rubber dealers generally.
GOODYEAR'S India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 32 John-st., up stairs.
Exclusive manufacturers under Goodyear's patents of every description of Indian and Para India Rubber Gloves and Mits. Also, rubber finger cots and ladies' dress shields.

DRY GOODS.

GRANGER, STEBBINS & CO.,
NO. 452 BROADWAY,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION
DOLLARS WORTH OF
CLOAKS AND FURS, all new and elegant Goods, have been marked down, and will be offered, commencing Monday, Dec. 20, at a very large discount from previous prices.
OUR SILOAK STOCK,
is well known, comprises at all times the largest, best manufactured and most desirable assortment to be found in the United States.
OUR FUR STOCK,
which is manufactured under our own special superintendence, cannot be excelled either in VARIETY, or guaranteed genuineness, by any establishment on this Continent.
It is these stocks, without the reservation of a single article, which we have reduced in price, and to which we invite the inspection of all buyers.
The entire of our new and elegant
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
we have reduced over
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in order, if possible, to dispose of the entire Winter assortment.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
will be found on our tables, all this Fall's styles, at less than
HALF THEIR VALUE.
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, and every article of Millinery Goods, we have also reduced in price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 452 BROADWAY.
Ladies will please observe that our store is specially distinguishable by the Large White POLAR BEAR in the window.

AT MACY'S,
MACY is selling Linen Bosoms at 16c. to 37c.
MACY is selling Misses' Silk Undershirts at 75c.
MACY is selling rich Cambric Collars at 21 to $2 50.
MACY is selling rich Embroidered Mourning Dresses at $10.
MACY is selling fine Valenciennes Laces cheap.
MACY is selling black Velvet Ribbons cheap.
MACY is selling Hat Ribbons at 12c. to 25c.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
We invite you to call and look us over; our stock is all new; bought cheap. Give us a call; we will save you money.
Ladies and Gentlemen who live down town, also strangers visiting the City, can very quickly find our store by taking the 6th-av. cars, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st., near the Astor House, or at Canal-st. and Broadway.
Ladies and Gents, this will cost you five cents. Come up and look at our large stock of new Goods, as advertised above, if you do not purchase over twenty-five cents worth; it will pay you well! We will sell you at low figures; the ride will give you strength to look us over and buy judiciously!
Stores Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door south of 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

AT MACY'S
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Scarfs.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Gloves.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Hosiery.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Handkerchiefs.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Linen Bosoms.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Neck Ties.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Shirts and Drawers.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for your Suspenders.
Gentlemen go to MACY'S for anything you want, and you will get it at fair prices.
Stores Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
one door south of 14th-st.,
R. H. MACY.

A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY
TO BUY
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND FURS.
In consequence of the late unfavorable weather, and having a large stock on hand, I have
REDUCED THE PRICES
of all my Cloaks and Furs,
Expressly to suit the multitude in the making of
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BEAUTIFUL BEAVER CLOAKS,
BEAUTIFUL VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SABLE FURS,
ELEGANT MINK FURS.
All at 25 to 40 per cent. reduction.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 561 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains in their
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Consisting of Lace and Embroidered Sets
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES,
BANDS,
VEILS, &c., &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., having purchased the entire
STOCK OF AN IMPORTER
retiring from business,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST,
are now prepared to offer
LACE CURTAINS.....from $3 to $25 per pair.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.....from $1 50 to $7 per pair.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLIN,
A fine assortment, at proportionably low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $8.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT 40 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
GREAT SALE FOR 20 DAYS.
VELVET CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, VERY RICH.
Also, BEAVER CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS in every style.
Closing out at great sacrifice.
No. 503 Broadway,
JEAN DE LA MAIRE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHEAP, HANDSOME AND USEFUL.
W. JACKSON, No. 451 Broadway, has on hand a very large stock of desirable goods for Presents, some of which can be worn by parties not in mourning.
ENGLISH DE LAINES.....12½ cents.
CALICOES, warranted fast colors.....12½ cents.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS.....12½ cents.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.....33 cents.
Another lot of those CUBAN CLOTHS, 1½ yds. wide, 56 cents.
800 Handsome CRAPE SETS, $1, worth $2.
300 White and White and Black, 75 cents and $1.
BEST BLACK KID GLOVES in town, 63½ cents.
Second quality do., 37½ cents.
N. B.— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 451 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit, on Monday, Dec. 20, bargains in
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
&c., &c.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-st.

TO THE LADIES.
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 354 Bowery.
You can buy this week:
Heavy Winter Beaver Raglans, at.....$4
Heavy Castor Beaver Raglans, at.....$5
French Beaver Raglans, at.....$6 and $7
Castor Beaver Sleeve Cloaks, at.....$7 50 and $8
French Beaver do. do., crochet fringe, at.....$9 and $10
Ladies who desire to economize, please call at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 354 Bowery.

INDIA CASHELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will exhibit, on Monday, Dec. 20, their
LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK,
Comprising every variety of the manufacture of
CASHMERE, UMBERETE, LAHORE, BERLIN, &c.,
At a great reduction from last year's prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 20,
1,000 Embroidered Collars at 25 cents each.
1,000 Embroidered Collars at 37½ cents each.
A great variety of 50 cents each.
& large lot of
RICH EMBROIDERED SETS
$1 50 each and upwards.
All other equally low prices and value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REDUCED PRICES!
PATON & CO.
Are now showing many patterns of Lincoln and
HOUSEKEEPING STOCK,
SCHILLING'S PRINTS, TWILLED QUILTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
At less than cost, to close
the year's business.
No. 341 Broadway.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 148 Chatham-st., AND
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash or approved credit.

CARPETS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Tremendous low prices for English Tapestry Brussels and Velvet Carpetings, Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c.,
At J. BYATT'S Carpet Warehouse,
No. 219 Bowery, opposite Bivington-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS MADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Cheaper than ever. Elegant spring, Brussels cloth and brass hoops, complete, $1 50; 18 springs, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 00. Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, $5 and upward. Ladies' Fur Trimmed Cloaks, $10 and upward, at Mrs. PORTER'S Model Skirt Depot, No. 473 Broadway, over Morrison's. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Consisting of
NEW PRINTED DE LAINES,
SILK ROBES,
BAYADERE SILKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, &c.,
NOW OFFERING AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 336 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
Begin Gloves, of exclusive shades, just landed; said to be the best glove sent to this country.

REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS
AND SHAWLS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS;
To which
Particular notice is invited.
As the STYLES are of the
LATEST and MOST APPROVED,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 336 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MUSLIN DE LAIN AND CASHMERE
DRESSES,
At 12½c. and 16½c. per yard.
Now open at the
NEW RETAIL STORE
No. 336 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
for
THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the greatest inducements to all purchasers of
SILKS,
MERINOES,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
AND DELAINES,
Of SHAWLS,
They have an immense stock at
Extraordinary low prices.

THE RIBBON DEPARTMENT
Is, as usual, well supplied.
And of
EMBROIDERIES.
They can offer a very great variety of choice goods at
HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
No. 366 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their
LARGE and VARIED STOCK of CLOAKS,
for the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
They would call special attention to their stock of
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
And also to
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
for the Evening and Opera.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CHEAP GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on MONDAY, Dec. 20,
ENGLISH PRINTS, MADDER COLORS
2,000 Dresses, $1 per dress.
1,500 Dresses, new Delaines, Paris Patterns, $2 per dress.
100 Dresses, English printed Cashmeres, $2 per dress.
500 Pieces All-wool Plaids, extra quality and width, in every variety of colors, 3s. per yard.
200 Pieces English Chally Bayadère, (beautiful colors,) 2s. per yard.
600 Pieces Poil de Chèvre, 20c. per yard.
500 Pieces Paris quality French Merinoes, 60c. per yard and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
1,000 Valenciennes Collars.....at $0 62
750 Medallion Collars.....at 0 75
3,000 French Embroidered Collars.....at 0 62
500 Embroidered Sets Flowing Sleeves.....at 2 00
500 Embroidered Sets Flowing Sleeves.....at 4 00
750 Embroidered Sets Flowing Sleeves.....at 2 50
3,000 Handkerchiefs and Collars.....each at 1 00
3,000 Handkerchiefs and Collars.....each at 1 25
1,000 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs.....at 0 75
500 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs.....at 1 00
100 French Embroidered Handk'fs.....from $1 25 to $2 00
650 French Sets Gauntlet Sleeves.....from $1 25 to $2 50
250 Medallion Sets.....at 7 50
500 Valenciennes.....at 5 00
All the above goods are guaranteed to be at least 20 per cent., or one-half below the actual price.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO GENTLEMEN OF TASTE, WHO APPRECIATE quality and style in clothing.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers,
No. 81 Nassau-st.,
West side of Broadway,
Offer an extensive assortment of the latest novelties received, which comprise the most desirable colors in
ELECTRIC and other WARM OVERCOATINGS,
and every description
of cloths for FROCK DRESS or STREET COATS.
Also, elegant fabrics for WATERCOATS.
VERY RECHERCHE.
RICH SILK SCARFS, CRAVATS and OPERA TIES, &c.,
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
SILK AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
Articles carefully selected for sale by
Messrs. Barlow, Payne & Co., of London,
From the best European manufacturers.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
RICH BLACK VELVET CLOAKS AND RAGLANS,
Reduced 20 per cent. this morning, in order to close the stock.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 354 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Aug. 20, a full assortment of
ENGLISH CRAPES,
Suitable for Ball and Evening Dresses.
Colors—Blue, White, Pink, Maize, and Cherry.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

FREDERICK HAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Clifford-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE
OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Monday, Dec. 20.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY, having enlarged their Factory and added to their machinery from the latest improvements for the manufacture of CARPET LINING and COTTON BATTING, have now on hand and are manufacturing a superior article of COTTON BATTING. Buyers are invited to call and examine at the Factory, No. 448 WATER-ST.
N. B.—All orders for Carpet-Lining and Cotton Batting promptly attended to. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

20,000 YARDS OF SPLENDID INGRAIN Carpeting at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. and 6s. per yard.
10,000 yards of Floor Oil cloths, well seasoned, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s. to 6s. the yard.
At J. BYATT'S, Carpet Dealer,
No. 219 Bowery, opposite Bivington-st.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!—LADIES who have not purchased their Winter bonnets will do well by calling at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, as the balance of the stock will be sold below cost.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE XIIITH Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av. Members are requested to be punctual. The Chairmen of the Standing Committees are notified that their annual report must be made, in writing, to the Association at this meeting. By order,
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PARSE, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF LAFAYETTE Lodge No. 64, F. and A. M., are hereby notified that an election for officers for the ensuing year will take place at the regular communication to be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Gothic-room, Old Masonic Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order,
JNO. REED, W. M.
W. INTRO ADAMS, Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL Lodge No. 26, I. O. of O. F., are particularly requested to attend the Lodge THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 20, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, as business of vital importance will be laid before them. By order of
THOMAS J. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 16, 1859.—THERE WILL be a meeting of the members of the Society, held at room 16, 21 Bible House, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1859, at 4 o'clock, for the transaction of business, and especially for election of officers of the Society.
F. F. HOVEY, Vice-President.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE MOTTO—All manufactures and dealers in India-rubber Shoes and other Wear, Thread, Bagging, Belts, Gaskets, Wristlets and all other goods, are informed that the patent for Vulcanized India-rubber, in these articles and many others, is in use, and all such goods sold without any name, and unauthorized by the Patentee of Goodyear, are declared to be false, and I cause hold all parties delinquent, responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or of any agents in this line appointed generally, or authorized by me.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, as reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.
HORACE H. DAY.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRY COMPANY.—Any person connected with the financial affairs of the Company, for any period within the term of the present lease, (ten years from May 1, 1848,) who is desirous of making a communication, may address the Chairman, in writing, to send his address under envelope, directed to CITIZEN, Box 2,816, N. Y. Post-Office. Communications held strictly confidential.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE,
AND PAPER HOUSES.
The season is now at hand when Holiday Gifts for their little ones is the most prevalent, and PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES are manufactured by the undersigned.
They contain a great variety of Paper Dolls, (two of the best ever out,) Very numerous of Paper Furniture, dear for 25 cents, and Paper Houses, the finest, most novel and cheap ever out of Paper Houses.
These Houses are something quite new, and are highly ornamental. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick colors and brick chimneys.
Two rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a neat Piazza added for a child's carpet to overspread. Each of these houses is provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the Parlors of the house.
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHERRY AND MADEIRA JELLIES.
A PRIME ARTICLE
TO be extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, PARLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLYING PRESERVES.
The Sheet, with directions for using, is put up by each Grocer for family use, and is used by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY CARD,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A large and well-assorted stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
of every grade. Sable-tail sets (genuine) from $10 to $20. Misses' Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns. Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superior article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Coffee Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY.
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 11 John-st.

CONFECTIONERY,
CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
FURS ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES.
THOS. G. HORGKEN,
No. 124 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N. B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Appropriate Holiday Presents at No. 397 Broadway. A splendid assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery, ivory weighing only 12 ounces each; Gamesters, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. D. J. HART & BROS., No. 397 Broadway.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, consisting chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas motors protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 97 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions, and upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN PITT, 132 John-st.

COTTAGE ENAMELLED FURNITURE—BEAUTIFULLY ornamented for Holiday presents. Suits from the small to upwards selling low during holiday week, at the old manufactory, No. 564 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles, Diaries for New Year, &c.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
HOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 52 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to close the trade at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND SUBSONS BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, TRIMMINGS,
MUFFS, GUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Mink, Sable, Marten, Bear, Fox, Grand Sleigh Robes.
We will special attention to our White Arctic Fox, beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS!
Ladies' could not make a handsomer
HOLIDAY PRESENT
than a set of Furs we have just been received from the hunters at the Fur Traders' Depot. Owing to our getting them direct from head-quarters, we sell 50 per cent less than others. Being a judge of Furs and examine the stock at the
FUR TRADERS' DEPOT,
DRAKE, No. 97 Bowery.

SUPERBSABLE CLOAK—NEW STYLE.—Price $270; large sable cape, price $120; table linen, sheets, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 239 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 260, 262 and 264 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute shares every pupil's residence in distinct sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. REES, D.D., President.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNIS ASON GAGE, A. M., Principal, Male and Females. A first-class institution with all the corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. A. D. Adams, No. 178 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sneed, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 23 Liberty-st., Thomas Hunt & Co., No. 282 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Armenia, N. Y.

A CADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 820 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH.—Robertson's Method of ANNEX Classes commence on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Address, or call, both 23 a month. 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 32 625-4v. Private lessons.

BOYS OR MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 849 Broadway, will become quick in Spencerian rapid business penman and practical book-keepers. Applicants may now save 20 per cent by securing tickets for the full Commercial Course before Jan. 1. Book-keeping only $10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington square, No. 210 4th-st.
CLARKE & PANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 28.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY.—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 28.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. E. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. BLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., (large, pleasant board and tuition, (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1860.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York, (near R. R.) Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 208 Water-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 20 Greene-st., where it will be stated where an interview can be had.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CUBA desires to enter a boarding-school as teacher of the Spanish language, or will give private lessons at such pupil's residence. She is highly accomplished, and can give the most satisfactory references. Address C. V. B., No. 39 Prince-st.

PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.
At AGNEW'S, NO. 290 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest prices, are invited to call and examine my stock, which comprises the most recent importations of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 Barrels Genesee Family Extra at $6 50 to $6 75 a barrel.
THOMAS J. AGNEW, Sycamore, Wholesale and Retail Store in the Whole Family Grocery, No. 290 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

TO JOBBERS IN STARCH.—STRATTON'S Extra Refined Corn Starch is now ready for the trade, and can be offered to the public. This Starch is equal to any other Starch in the market.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHERS,
Sole Agents, Nos. 226 and 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &C.—WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Webb & Twombly's Cocoas, Chocolates, Broma, Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, &c. Nos. 226 and 227 Washington-st., New-York.

YEAST CAKES.—HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES.—A fresh invoice just received and for sale by the Agents.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 226 and 227 Washington-st., New-York.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—BOELLE'S AND Kennedy's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee in c

BOARDING.

PARK HOTEL, 28 BAYLISS.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN full or partial board in a very pleasant residence, and in a comfortable private house in Washington-sq. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED Parlor, fronting Madison-sq., and one second-story back room to rent, with board, to be presented, with leave of absence, at S. Polak's. Address Box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND Bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 32 West 14th-st. Gas; Unexceptionable. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, fronting 1st park, with board, in No. 147 Sixth-st., a few doors East of Broadway.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49, EAST Fifteenth-st., the Institute of Technology. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, N. J.—A Gentleman desires to obtain good board in a private family, for himself, wife, child 18 years old and nurse, commencing the third of January. A decent, stirring village, with good schools, desired. Address, stating terms, BROOKS, Box No. 1,000 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND three children (girls, about 10 years of age): breakfast and tea for gentleman; attention and comforts of home for children. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, J. A., Times-building.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes walk of Fulton-ferry; house furnished with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Clermont-st.

NO. 706 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING recent boarders for the Winter, Rooms to let for family or gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required. Table d'hôte at 6½; Parlor coal fire.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN Williamsburgh, would let a second-story front room unfurnished, and full bed-room furniture, adjoining, together or separately, convenience for gas and fire; references required. Address, for two days, B. P., Box No. 169 Post-Office.

NO. 138 EIGHTH-STREET, THREE DOORS West of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, board with rooms for gentleman and wife. Also, for single gentleman. Location one of the most desirable in the City, immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, R. R. Terms, &c. Reference required.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like a single arrangement with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED Front room, with gas, adjoining bedroom on 2d story, with board, or without board, to two single gentlemen in a quiet private family on moderate terms, in house No. 128 4th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT THE SENATE HOUSE, NO. 512 Broadway, two handsome parlors, at a low price, with or without board; also, single rooms and rooms for one or two persons. Apply as above. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for a gentleman and family, somewhere in the vicinity of the Astor Library, by two ladies engaged in literary pursuits. They will give very little trouble, and terms must be moderate. Address M. D. B., Box 123 Times-Office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FULL or partial board, in a comfortable house, and in a very pleasant location, at reasonable terms, by applying at No. 21 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN—A SMALL room, with fire, near Broadway, somewhere between Prince and 14th sts. Address, stating terms, location, &c., F. V. J., Box 101 Times-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
☞ A square have received 10 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture during the past 40 years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long Pianos at a low price. Second-hand Pianos, Gilbert's, at $50; $75, $100 and $125. HALLET, DAVIS & CO., No. 416 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

FOUR NEW, SUPERIOR-TONED, 7-OCTAVE Pianos, rich, pure tone, carved legs, handsome and fully warranted, will be sold cheap. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 15 6th-av.

HAZELTON BROS.' PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, No. 175 Duane-st., offer a large assortment of highly-finished Pianos, at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction.

T. E. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BILBAO Horses, Actor-stools. An unlimited warranty given with all Pianos sold by him. Sole agent for his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN good order, at all the lowest prices, for sale or to let, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, and exchanged for pianos. WM. HAIN & SON, 291 Bowery.

ANY PERSON HAVING A GRAND PIANO to sell or to rent, and desirous of a purchaser by addressing immediately ORPHEUS, Box No. 209 Times-Office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE best assortment of Musical Boxes, just received from Geneva, by the steamer Arabia, viz.: Boxes playing from 6 to 12 tunes, with bells, drums and castanettes.

PARLLAND & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 18 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND RINGS ... FOR SALE LOW AT
C. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 416 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES
FOR SALE AT
CHAS. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 416 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. BRIGGS'S DANCING ACADEMY, ... Broadway, ... Fifth-ave. ... Classes and Private Lessons ... Prospectus ...

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
SUPERFRENCH AND GERMAN TOYS.

E. A. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the unsold assortment of superior articles to the public, either at private or public sale. Room open at 7 o'clock P. M. Also, a very choice, fresh, and recent importation of fancy, novelty, cheap, toys, dolls, dolls' heads, grocery stores, stables, pastures, farm-yards, menageries, lake fixtures, the dancing-girls, toys, large size combinations, gymnasts, horsemen, soldiers, baby houses, and a large variety of the finest dolls of all sizes, together with a large assortment of ice-mummery to mention. The ladies are particularly invited to examine the above. They will be on exhibition at the salesroom early on Monday morning, and the public may rest assured they will find the largest and finest collection ever offered at private or public sale. They will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.

E. A. & F. H. SCHENCK
Will sell, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22,
At 11 o'clock,
At their sale-room, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of rich marble bronzes, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD H. LEDYE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 22 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEDYE & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 22 Nassau-st.

Superb collection of first-class oil-paintings, being a private collection, selected with great care and judgment by a gentleman from England, chiefly modern, and containing specimens of the first artists.

Exotist School.—J. Noel Paton, one of his pictures recently sold in London for 2,000 guineas; H. McOllipant, Branwhite, Armfield, Stanfield, Saddington, W. Green, Alexander and Charlotte Nagy-ath, R. Wilson, Meadows, Fued, &c.

Modern Masters.—There are a few splendid specimens by Diaz, Ary Scheffer, Gerard, Don Divireux, a perfect gem; Spignoe, De Haas, Friedlander, Zayer, T. B. Salter, Backhuysen, Huysenburgh, Gerard, Claudi, Bergonne, Omegank, &c., &c.

A number of exquisite water-colors by a celebrated artist, engravings, &c.

American School.—Winzler's celebrated picture of Grace Barrington, drawn some years since at the Art Union, cost $600. The celebrated picture of J. G. Chapman, the Indian Lake, North Carolina, has been engraved by Smillie. Wm. Hart, Coleman, J. F. Tait, Cafferty, Jas. M. Hart, Williamson, Carter, Baker and others of high standing.

These beautiful pictures will be on exhibition in the gallery on Saturday, 18th inst., and until the day of sale.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence, No. 70 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., parlor suites, etageres, piano-fortes, paintings, statuary, vases, Turkish lounges, reception chairs, centre and card tables, bookcases, mirrors, lace curtains, clocks, carpets, rugs, &c.; oak extension table, sideboard, arm chairs, sofas, China tea sets, cut glass, silver-plated ware, ivory handle table cutlery, oval mirrors, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, bolsters and pillows, &c., book shelves, what-nots, curtains, &c. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

J. W. FORTUN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE DIRECT THE ATTENTION of housekeepers and others in want to the large and extensive sale of first-class rosewood and mahogany furniture, to take place THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at the residence No. 212 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—the whole forming the largest and best assortment of furniture offered at auction this season, being the entire contents of a four-story house. Particulars will be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house. Housekeepers and others will find it to their interest to attend. Sale positive.

GEO. JACOBSON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE ON TUESDAY, Dec., at 11½ o'clock. The furniture of the 3-story marble dwelling-house No. 153 West 33d-st., near 8th-av., consisting of fine suites velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, pier glasses, fine etageres, a fine rosewood piano, centre tables, clocks, vases, dining tables, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, oil-paintings, lace curtains, bureaus, cane-seat chairs, stoves, lookboxes, &c. Sale positive, deposit required.

By order of J. SELBY, Mortgagee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 20 elegant single and double round-cornered (6½ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF STILLS, STEAM ENGINES, &c.—PEED & COLE will sell, on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises of the New-York Oil Manufacturing Company, on VanDyke-st., near Conover, Brooklyn, 3 stills and gooseneck, with apparatus complete; 2 bleaching kettles, 1 copper worm, steam engine and boiler, kettles, lot of brick and iron, 1 iron safe, 1 letter press. S. COLEMAN, Receiver.

HENRY H. LEDYE, Auctioneer—Salesroom 22 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEDYE & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 22 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, arranged singly in groups and under glass shades; in this collection may be found birds rare and valuable and seldom met with in this country, all of which have been prepared by W. Galbraith, Esq., the well-known taxidermist.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 21, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW, two lots on southerly side of 52d-st., commencing 250 feet east of 3d-av.; each lot 18 feet 8 inches by 100 feet 4 inches; improved, with small frame dwelling, stable and shed. Apply to T. C. FIELDS, Public Administrator, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., by PEED & COLE, on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of gold and silver watches, ladies' sets, cameos, pearl, lava and mosaic rings, pins, sleeve buttons, studs, pearl cases, seals, lockets, bracelets, &c.

BARNARD & COWAN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE, PEREMPTORY sale of China, Glass, Crockery, Rich Toys and fancy goods for Christmas. BARTLETT & COWEN will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at No. 261 Pearl-st., at 10 o'clock, 500 lots to suit retailers, in store and new show-room. No reserve. Consignments must be closed.

ABNER H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M., a valuable country seat, late the property of Garret Van Doren, M. D., situated in the township of Franklin, County of Somerset, N. J., consisting of 149 acres of land, with the improvements. For a description of which, see Times of Dec. 1, 1858. The above sale, in consequence of stormy weather, is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

J. ADDISON VAN DOREN, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the 12th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the repair of additional wings, and otherwise altering and repairing Ward School, No. 16, in the 12th Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, } Committee.
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, until Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing of Primary School No. 1, New-York, with desks, chairs, settees, &c., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if deemed by them to be the public interest to do so.

GEORGE H. CLARK, } Committee.
HERMAN GUTMAN,
DANIEL SLOTE,

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BUTCHER & BUTCHER, Plumbers, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The plumbing business will be continued at No. 223 Water-st., New-York, by JOHN E. BUTCHER, and at No. 195 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, by THOMAS READ. Either party will sign in liquidation. JOHN E. BUTCHER,
New-York, Dec. 16, 1858. THOMAS READ.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of N. TIBBALS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by N. TIBBALS.

N. TIBBALS,
Brooklyn, 1, 1858. G. N. POWELL.
Just in from auction, 1,000 volumes, cheap for cash. N. TIBBALS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HIRAM K. DAWSON, the Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 111 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of February next. Dated July 16, 1858.

ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM F. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
10-lawtoM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS R. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New-York, 20th June, 1858.

THOMAS R. CHARDAVOYNE,
WILLIAM E. JOURNEAY, Executors.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good interest here if
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS 1858.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City,
Collect notes and Drafts, payable in every city and town in the United States, the Territories and Provinces,
AT FOLLOWING RATES—WITH PROMPT RETURNS:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1—Alabama	¼@½	21—Mississippi	¼
2—Arkansas	¼	22—Missouri	¼@½
3—California	¼	23—Nebraska	¼
4—Canada	¼@½	24—Newfoundland	¼
5—Connecticut	¼	25—New-Hampshire	¼
6—Delaware	¼	26—New-Jersey	¼
7—Dist't of Columbia	¼	27—New-York	¼
8—Florida	¼@½	28—North Carolina	¼@½
9—Georgia	¼@½	29—Nova Scotia	¼
10—Illinois	¼@½	30—Ohio	¼@½
11—Indiana	¼@½	31—Oregon	¼
12—Iowa	¼	32—Pennsylvania	¼
13—Kansas	¼	33—Rhode Island	¼
14—Kentucky	¼@½	34—South Carolina	¼@½
15—Louisiana	¼@½	35—Tennessee	¼@½
16—Maine	¼	36—Texas	¼
17—Maryland	¼	37—Utah	¼
18—Massachusetts	¼	38—Vermont	¼
19—Michigan	¼@½	39—Virginia	¼@½
20—Minnesota	¼@½	40—Wisconsin	¼@½

Bills on South America and Central America, and Sterling Exchange and France collected or purchased at market rates.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.

At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 8, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY COIT,	THOMAS PATON,
EDWIN A. OELRICHS,	JOHN GARCIA,
JACOB LITTLE,	EDWARD VINCENT,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES,	MICHAEL PASTAGALDI,
JOHN H. MORTIMER,	BENJAMIN BABCOCK,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,	LINDLEY MURRAY,
PETER L. SCOTT,	CHAS. WADSWORTH,
GEORGE F. TALMAN,	RICHARD HARDT,
FRANCIS L. MARBURY,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDWARD MINTURN,	HENRY J. BEERS,
JOHN R. SUYDAM,	THOMAS SCOTT,
NATH. L. McCready,	EDW'D F. SANDERSON,

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1858.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 3 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to Livingston, Wells & Co.,
Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.

E. S. LANSING & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

The transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Secretary.

Dec. 16, 1858.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR $350,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 16 Broadway,
New-York, December 17, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) of the Office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts drawn and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 59
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of their firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $5 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WARD, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 23-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, }
ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 21st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—New-York, Dec. 15, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 2d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal., due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

DECKER, BRUNAGEL & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK,
168-st., corner of 10th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED THERE HEREAFTER at the 1st January next will draw interest from the 1st January.

J. F. H. P. HAVERSTICK, President.
J. BIRKENBRUNE, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 70 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 5 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

E. D. VAN FELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 Wall-st.—New-York, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. E. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER.—ST. PAUL, Dec. 20, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 11, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

C. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

$1,500 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years at 10 per cent., on improved central property in Chicago, now renting for $600 per annum. Abstract of title from Rose, Chase & Co. Address M. S., Box No. 144 Times Office.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be purchased or purchased by WM. V. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTUS BELLOMONT,
BANKER, NO. 52 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE BY TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED.
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1858.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, 21st inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two instalments, now outstanding, on 21st December, 1858, and 5th June, 1859.

J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

$4,000,
$3,000,
$2,500—TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
Apply to H. HOLDEN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TWENTY SHARES OF COLUMBIAN (M.F.) INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE.—No notice will be taken of answers that do not contain an offer for the whole or part. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 169 Times Office.

DIVIDEND.—THE AMERICAN TRADES Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable and after the 3d January. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $5,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine-sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN CAYUGA.—Comprising 400 acres situate in the valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., within 50 miles of the City, and 3 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 10 miles long; unrivaled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is furnished. The farm (two-thirds of which is arable, level and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, grain, stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with wood, water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, refer to R. B. COLEMAN, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or S. CALDWELL, Cornwallville, Greene County, Orange County, N. Y., or J. H. CALDWELL, office of Wm. Anthon, No. 15 Exchange-place, New-York.

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris Township, Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot in Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 115 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stabling. Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered. Will not exchange for City property. The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New-York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 75th-st.
On 8th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th-av. and 82d-st.
On 5th-av. and 88th-st.
On 5th-av. and 87th and 88th sts.
On 8th-av. and 110th-st.
Also, lots
On 8th-av. and 74th-st.
On 8th-av. and 102d, 104th, 105th, and 106th sts., in plots from 1 to 50 lots. SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 54 Liberty-st.

HOUSES WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—ONE or two four-story high-basement houses wanted between 4th and 42d-avs., and below 34th-st., one would be preferred in the neighborhood and west of Union-square; in exchange will be given a first-class brown-stone English basement house in 38th-st., west of 8th-av.; a first-class house (with beautiful large garden) in vicinity of Hudson and Bleecker sts., and some of the most eligible lots in Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, 46 Morton-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 8 Washington-place, 20x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROSBECK & HOYT, No. 66 Wall-st.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXchange for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, fancy goods and cloths. Good Southern lands, well located lots, or an improved farm will be taken. We also offer a large invoice of staple dry goods, for part cash, balance approved property. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 112 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 196 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

SOME ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSES, situated on the south side of 42th-st., near 7th-av., for sale or to let, cheap. These houses contain every modern improvement. Inquire of H. L. BULKLEY, 47th-st., near 8th-av.

STORE OR SALOON STAND TO RENT—The premises No. 24 Cathrine-slip, suitable for a store, saloon or any other similar business. Rent low. Apply to EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney, &c., No. 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A very desirable

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

The Odeon Theatre and Two other Buildings Consumed—Six Buildings Partly Burned—$25,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—Excitement and Narrow Escapes.

A most destructive fire occurred on Saturday afternoon. Three buildings were entirely consumed, including the Odeon Theatre, and six buildings were partly burned. The total estimated loss is $25,000, and there were several narrow personal escapes.

The fire originated in the Odeon, a lager-bier, concert and theatrical saloon, at No. 49 Bowery. Gustave Lindenmuller, a German, owns and occupies the building. Mrs. Lindenmuller and a gentleman were in the bar-room, and no person, so far as is known, was in the theatre. A brilliant light like a flash of lightning suddenly illumined the rear room, occupied for theatrical purposes. Mrs. Lindenmuller was just enabled to discover that the flashing light was caused by some artificial Christmas trees having taken fire. The fire spread with such alarming rapidity among the combustible scenery and light upholstery work that before an alarm could be given the room was almost instantly filled with a solid blaze. The second floor, immediately over the place where the fire originated, was occupied by Mr. Z. Garbe as a billiard room. Mr. Garbe, who is an elderly and feeble man, became overpowered with the heat and smoke, and was only rescued through the extraordinary efforts of Louis Garbe, his son. The son was considerably burned about his face and hands. Two persons who were playing billiards in the room at the time leaped from the window to the pavement, fortunately sustaining no serious injuries. A servant girl of Mr. Lindenmuller jumped from a second-story window, but was not injured.

When the firemen arrived on the ground the fire had reached the third-story of No. 49 Bowery. The building was a four-story brick structure, and with its entire contents was consumed. The basement was occupied by Frank Koehler as a bowling saloon. He estimates his loss at $100—no insurance. Mr. Lindenmuller, who occupied the first and upper stories, estimated his loss on his furniture and fixtures at $5,000—partly covered by an insurance of $1,500 in the Astor Insurance Company. Mr. Garbe, who occupied the second-floor as a billiard saloon, sustained a loss of $800, and is only partly insured. The loss on the building is $6,000, and is insured in various City Companies.

The buildings adjoining, on either side and in the rear, were speedily reached by the flames. So fiercely did they rage that a panic prevailed through the entire neighborhood. Storekeepers in the vicinity began to remove their goods in great haste. Poor people in the large tenement houses in the rear, upon Christie-street, tossed their furniture from the windows into the street, and collected together with their little ones at a safe distance from the fire.

No. 47 Bowery, a three-story brick building, was saved from entire destruction only through the indefatigable exertions of the firemen. Nearly a dozen streams of water were thrown into the building, completely deluging it. The first, second and third floors were occupied by P. Hoese as a lager-bier saloon and boarding-house. The furniture was nearly all removed, so that Mr. Hoese's loss is only $500. Insured for $1,500 in the Lenox and $500 in the Astor Insurance Company. Mr. C. H. Vetter lost $300 worth of segars—no insurance. The basement was occupied by Manson & Schwen as a segar store. Their stock is damaged about $500; insured for $1,000 each in the Hamilton and Excelsior Insurance companies. The building is owned by Harman, Reinhardt & Reimer. It is damaged about $600, and is insured $1,500 in the Broadway, and $500 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Companies.

The Volks Garten, a lager-bier saloon in which theatrical entertainments are given similar to those which were furnished at the Odeon, occupies the building No. 45 Bowery. It was feared that this establishment and rival to the Odeon in dispensing the popular Teutonic beverage, and furnishing popular Germanic amusements, would meet the fate of its unfortunate rival. The activity of the firemen prevented such a result. The damage to the stock and fixtures was about $300, and to the building $1,000. The stock and fixtures were insured for $7,000 in the City Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and the building and theatre insured for $15,000 in the Hamilton, Relief, St. Mark's City Insurance Company of New-Haven, Northwestern of Oswego, and Girard Insurance Companies of Philadelphia. The building is owned by Harman, Reinhardt and Reimer.

The building adjoining the Odeon on the northerly side suffered a more disastrous visitation than either of the contiguous buildings. The walls only of the building are left standing. The first floor was occupied by Chockbergh & Co., manufacturers of tobacco and segars. They estimate their loss at $10,000, insured for $2,000 each in the St. Nicholas, St. Mark's, Rutgers, Williamsburg City, and Astor Insurance Companies. [illegible] occupied a portion of the [illegible] Loss $300; no insurance. [illegible] occupied part of the second floor and attics as a boarding-house. [illegible] which is fully insured in the [illegible] Company. [illegible] and family lived in the rear part of the building. He lost all his furniture—worth $500. No insurance. General Duryea, of Brooklyn, owned the building, and was protected against loss in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

Mr. A. Reid occupied No. 53 Bowery as a furniture warehouse. The building was slightly injured by fire. Mr. Reid suffered about $500 damage, done to his stock by water.

The occupants of the four story tenement houses, Nos. 29 and 31 Christie-street, in the rear, all suffered more or less damage by water and breakage of their furniture, caused by removing it into the street. Two or three jumped from the windows to escape suffocation by the dense smoke, but, fortunately, were uninjured. The thieving gentry, who never fail to be on hand on such occasions, managed to make away with a good many articles of furniture belonging to the unfortunates. The building, No. 31 Christie-street, was damaged to the amount of $1,000. Henry Keller, who keeps a bakery in the front part of the building, on the first floor, had his stock damaged by water about $200; insured $500 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

A small wooden building in the rear, adjoining Croot's Dining Saloon, was entirely burned. It was occupied by three families, who lost nearly all their furniture. It was feared at one time that Mr. Croot's saloon would be burned.

It was bitterly cold, and the firemen worked gallantly. Platoons of police from the Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Precincts were present, and rendered efficient aid in protecting property and preventing the crowd from obstructing the firemen in their labors. The origin of the fire is unknown, as no stove or fire was used in that part of the building where it originated. It will be made the subject of investigation by the Fire Marshal.

A man named Thomas Rafferty was run over by Engine Company No. 24, while going to the fire. He had hold of the rope and accidentally slipped and fell under the wheels. He was taken to the City Hospital, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. He was not a member of the Engine Company.

Bayard-street.—The alarm at 10½ P. M. last evening in the Sixth District, was occasioned by a fire in the house No. 82 Bayard-street. The basement was occupied by A. Lewenthal, dealer in wines and cordials, who also occupied the second floor as a dwelling. Loss about $200; no insurance. The first floor was occupied as a dwelling by J. C. Colgan, whose loss is about $100; no insurance. The fire originated under the stairway. The building is owned by a Mr. Valentine, and damaged by fire and water about $1,000; fully insured. At the discovery of the fire, Mr. Lewenthal was in bed with his wife, on the second floor of the building; he arose, dressed himself, went out of his premises into the entry, and has not since been heard from. Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, supposed that Mr. L. was in the ruins, and immediately caused a thorough search of the debris, but without any satisfactory result.

Fire in Carmine-street.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, at 7 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire on the premises No. 20 Carmine-street, occupied by Westley & Tamlyn, pawnbrokers. Damage about $300—insured. Insurance $5,500 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a servant girl, who set some clothes on fire in her room on the third floor.

Coroners' Inquests.

Fatal Railroad Accident—A Double Inquest.—James Leonard, a brakeman in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company, was run over on Friday by a train of cars near Poughkeepsie, and killed. The Coroner of Poughkeepsie held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered. The body was brought to this City for interment. Owing to the Coroner having failed to give a certificate, his burial could not be proceeded with. Coroner Hills, therefore, on Saturday, held a second inquest upon him, when a similar verdict was returned, after which the remains were interred. The deceased was 22 years old, and a native of this State.

Unlawful Operation.—A young man stylishly dressed, but bearing the unpretending name of John Smith, on Saturday evening took a stew and a whisky punch at Windust's Saloon, in Park-row. He offered for his repast a counterfeit $2 bill on the Conway Bank of Conway, Mass. The receiving clerk knew the bill to be bad, and instead of handing his customer his expected change, handed him over to an officer. The youthful John Smith is now lodged in the Tombs, awaiting an examination.

[Advertisement.]

A TESTIMONIAL TO MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.

Several American ladies have determined to present to Mlle. Piccolomini a service of silver, as a tribute to her as an artiste, and amiable qualities as a lady. The set is now on exhibition at the jewelry establishment of [illegible] & Fabbri, No. 469 Broadway.

[illegible]

[illegible] present their compliments to [illegible] & Fabbri, and beg them to accept [illegible] beautiful box of visiting cards [illegible] colored [illegible] paper sent her yesterday.

New-York, [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—This extraordinary salve has recently effected complete cures of the most frightful cases of [illegible] [illegible] Faculty have decided [illegible] 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Large White Polar Bear.—Readers of the Dispatch must often have noticed in the advertisement of Charles Street & Co., reference made to a large White Polar Bear which they exhibit in one of their windows. Why these gentlemen who deal so extensively in Ladies' Cloaks and Furs have allowed their modesty to keep secret the great scientific fact to which that Bear has important reference is more than we can tell. Certain it is, however, that one of the evidences, and perhaps the most important of the truthfulness of Dr. Kane's narrative of an open Polar Sea is daily and gratuitously exhibited at No. 475 Broadway.

In a lecture delivered by Dr. Hayes at a special meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society on Thursday evening, the 16th instant, he said:

"None of the party under Kane had any doubt of the reliability of Morton's statement as to the open sea. He brought with him Bear Skins, and it is a well-known fact that bears keep near the open sea."

The bear exhibited by Charles Street & Co., with a view merely to attract attention to their valuable stock of Furs is much larger than the celebrated Polar Bear in the London Zoological Gardens, and is, we are assured the only one which has reached either this country or Europe—secured during Kane's memorable expedition.

We predict that the time will come when to say that we have seen this great historical relic will excite the wonder of our children's children, and make zealous the hearts of our less fortunate cotemporaries.—From the New-York Dispatch.

[Advertisement.]

Boys' Winter Clothing.

Parents will please take notice that

ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., have made large and novel additions to their

WINTER STYLES

of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced

SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES

OF

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

Bartlett's Patent Novelty $5 Sewing Machine.—The original and only practical family sewing machine for $5; agencies being established. Will open for retail soon; due notice given. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or using sewing machines, among which is the so-called Champion Sewer, or any practical $5 sewing machine which may have appeared in market, infringing the several patents secured in the Novelty $5 sewing machine, as all such will be strictly dealt with to the full extent of the United States laws so made and provided.

Joseph W. Bartlett, Patentee.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. Penfold, Clay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 18.

$5,000 Missouri 6s..s60	88¾	100 Reading R. R.			51¾
26,000 do	89¼	1000 do		s30	51¾
16,000 N. C. State 6s	98	150 do			51½
500 Cal. St. 7s, n. bs.	81¾	350 do		s30	51½
1,000 Goshen Bran. bs.	73½	200 do			51¾
5,000 Ill. Cent. R.R. bs.	92	200 do		s10	51¾
5,000 do	93	1050 do			52
3,000 La C.&M.L.G.bs.	24½	200 do		b60	52
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	60½	200 do		b30	52
26 Ocean Bank	98¾	70 Panama R. R.			119¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank	108	50 do		b60	119¾
67 Bk. of Republic	122	15 M. S. & N. I. R. R.			20
191 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	96	100 M.S.& N.I. g'd st.		s60	47¼
8 do	96¼	50 do		s60	47¼
50 Penn. Coal Co..b60	80¾	100 do			47¾
200 do	s60 80	400 do		b60	48
50 do	s30 80	150 do		b30	48
150 La C. & Mil. R. R.	3	200 do			48
50 do	3¼	300 Ill. Cen. R. R.			70
200 Pacific M. S. Co. s60	90	200 do		s30	69¾
50 do	b30 90¾	750 do		b10	70
50 do	90¾	100 Gale. & Chi. R. R.		s10	72¼
100 Guilford Min. Co.	1½	17 do			72¼
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]			61¾
200 Har. RR. Pref.	39	150 do			61¾
500 do	b60 39	150 do		s10	61
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12¼	200 do		b60	61¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91	50 M.S.& N.Ia.G.S. s60	47¼
50,000 U. S. 5s, '74 ..s10	104¾	167 Panama Railroad	119¾
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. bs.	93	100 do	s30 119¾
7,000 LaC.&M.L.G.Bs.	24¾	100 do	b60 119¾
10,000 do	s30 24¾	250 Ill. Central R. R.	69
5 Bank of Com.	104¾	15 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	72
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	96	50 do	71¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co. b30	90¾	50 do	s10 71¾
200 do	b60 90	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31¾
200 Erie Railroad	b60 17¾	150 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	61
200 N. Y. C. R. R.	83¾	150 do	b60 60¾
150 do	s10 83¾	100 do	b30 60¾
100 do	83¾	250 do	60¾
300 Hud. River R. R.	32½	50 do	60¾
50 do	b60 32¾	100 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	3¼
100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	49¾	10 do	3¼
60 Mich.S.&N.Ia.R.R.	20		

Monday, Dec. 20—A. M.

The Stock Exchange during the past week underwent several sudden changes of tone, owing to political rather than financial causes, so far as the regular dividend-paying securities are concerned. The sales made on Washington Rumors were the lowest on Tuesday. On the next day, advices were in private hands of the real state and character of the Central American and Mexican questions, and these were soon succeeded by the publication of the very pacific diplomatic correspondence on the subject. The reaction in prices on Thursday was not fully sustained to the close of the dealings on Saturday, owing to the increased weakness of some of the Western Stocks, particularly the shares and bonds of the Illinois Central and the shares of the Michigan Central. The remainder of the market left off steady, at the outside figures noted in our weekly table of the course of the market, as follows:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104½@104¾ Int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	84¾@83¼@84¾@83¾
New-York and Erie	17¾@17@17¼@17¾
Reading	51¾@50¾@52@51¾
Rock Island	61½@60¾@61¾@60¾
Michigan Southern	20¾@20
Michigan Southern preferred	48¾@47¾
Michigan Central	52¾@49@49¾
Toledo	31½@31¼@32@31¾
Galena	73@71½@72¾@71¾
Illinois Central	76@72@69
Pacific Mail	90¾@90¾@91¼@90¾
Panama	119¾@117¾@119¾
Missouris	90@88¾@89¼@89¼
Virginias	97¾@97¾
Tennessees	94¼@94
La Crosse Bonds	27¾@24¾
Illinois Central Bonds	91¾@93
California Sevens	91@91¾

In regard to the New Federal Stock, the sales through the week (in all about $300,000) were at 104½ ℔ cent., interest from Jan. 1. One or two time sales were made at this price at the close on Saturday, on the telegraphic announcement that the second ten millions are advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury to be awarded on the 24th of January; the money to be paid in by the 15th March. The award is made earlier by several weeks than some parties anticipated, though it seems that the present means of the Department are still expected to carry it over the 4th of March. The following is the official notice of the Loan:

Treasury Department, Dec. 17, 1858.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 24th of January next, for ten millions of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of 14th June, 1858. Said stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from the 1st of January next, and bear interest at five ℔ centum ℔ annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars. No bid will be considered unless one ℔ centum of the amount is deposited, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a depositary of the United States, whose certificate of the same must accompany the bid. In all cases the bids must be unconditional, and without reference to bids of others, and must state the premium offered therein.

The sealed proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Loan of 1858," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The sums which may be accepted from any bidder will be required to be paid to the depositary of the United States nearest to his residence, or indicated as most convenient by him. Should bids be accepted from parties not residing within the United States, they will be required to deposit the principal and premium with the assistant treasurers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or New-Orleans.

Certificates of stock for sums of one thousand dollars each, payable to the successful bidders or bearer, with coupons of semi-annual interest from the 1st of July next, also payable to bearer, attached thereto, will be issued for the amount of the accepted bids upon the certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the depositaries of the United States. The stock will, in all cases, bear interest from the date of such deposit. The interest from that date to the 1st of July next will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney by the depositary where the deposit was made.

Successful bidders will be required to deposit the principal and premium of their accepted bids on or before the 15th of March next. The preliminary deposit of 1 ℔ cent. will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Among the State Stocks the speculative sales are running principally on Missouris, as affording the only considerable supply upon which to base time contracts. The stock fell under the political rumors early in the week to 88¾ ℔ cent., and subsequently sold, in large sums, at 89@89¼@89¾ ℔ cent. On Saturday, $100,000 were sold, 60 days' option to the seller, at 89¾ ℔ cent., and further contracts in the afternoon were offered in the same way at 89¾ ℔ cent., the cash stock clearing 89¼ ℔ cent. Virginias and Tennessees are steady, and Californias are stronger since the last mail. There are no Ohios on the market, and New-Yorks have become remarkably scarce, even at the full prices bid both for the five and six ℔ cents.

In the Dividend Shares the principal business continues to run upon New-York Central, the fluctuations of which during the week were from 84¾ to 83¾, then up to 84¾, and finally closing 83¾ ℔ cent. cash, and 83¼@¾ on seller's option. The Stock is made pretty much the standard of the general tone of the market; and for this reason, rather than the relative supply and demand, the speculative transactions in it range from 5,000 to 8,000 shares a day. The two Stocks connected with our Pacific or California trade were both in favor at the close, after selling down 1@2 ℔ cent. early in the week. The January dividend and statement of earnings of the Panama Company, besides yielding 6 ℔ cent. for the half year, or 12 ℔ cent. in cash to the stockholders for the whole year, will probably show a surplus of 7@8 ℔ cent., of which 2 ℔ cent. or $100,000 will go to the sinking of the sterling loan of the Company. The Pacific Mail Shares closed 90¾ ℔ cent. The prospect of any formidable opposition to the concern in the California trade, as well as the danger of international trouble in the Gulf of Mexico or Carribean Sea, has passed away, and the short sellers, who have rather increased their contracts of late, now rely upon the chance of a rupture between the Company and Vanderbilt, which we learn from a pretty direct source is equally remote and unprobable. The shares of the Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Reading, all connected with the Anthracite Coal trade, leave off steady. The business in Reading on Saturday was quite active at 51¾@52, closing 51¾ ℔ cent. Some short sales have been made in Delaware and Hudson, though the December dividend is generally satisfactory to the old shareholders, and in some instances ½ ℔ cent. better than was hoped for from the dullness of the Coal trade through the early part of the season. The stock being secure of 7 ℔ cent. income this year, will probably return to 8 ℔ cent. in 1859, the trade in all quarters promising a gradual improvement, of which only 20 or 25 cents the ton would make a large difference to the income of all the Companies. The Reading brought to market last week 41,760 tons, against 36,530 the same week last year, although the Canal competition is not yet closed by ice. The Schuylkill Canal brought down 17,493 tons. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company marketed 13,841 tons, against 6,128 tons same week last year. The stock of the Company has advanced to 50 ℔ cent. from a depression, last season, and the first mortgage to 88@90 ℔ cent. from a depression to 40@50 ℔ cent. Of the Western Stocks, Illinois Central was unsettled by the late English advices, and sold down to $69 for $60 paid in—or, by the practice of the Brokers' Board, at 69 ℔ cent. Michigan Central was pressed, on the poor receipts of the line early in the present month. Galena and Rock Island continue unsettled, and close 1 ℔ cent. lower than the previous week, although there is not the same pressure of short contracts. Hudson River shares keep steady, on the improving business of the line through November and December, with a diminished scale of expenses. The gain in December promises to reach $50,000. Southern Michigan is dull and lower, by ½@1 ℔ cent., on both classes of stock.

On the Railway Bond list, we remark a heavy decline, 3 ℔ cent. on the La Crosse Land Grants, and 2 ℔ cent. on Illinois Central Construction Bonds. The mortgages on the Roads nearer home are all firm and in good request, the daily offering at the Board being light. Hudson First Mortgage is worth 102 ℔ cent. A few of the Harlem First have been done at 88@88½ ℔ cent. The difference in security, where both are undoubted, for the amount of the first lien—$4,000,000 on the Hudson and $3,000,000 on the Harlem—is somewhat inconsistent, and arises out of the circumstance that some few parcels of the latter were, until recently, under hypothecation on the Street. The Bonds of the Erie, without being so firm for the unsecured issues, are in good request. New-York Centrals are scarce, and both the Six and Seven ℔ cents. held for full rates.

The Foreign Trade of the port of New-York for the week past shows an Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,735,565 as against $2,606,663 the same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,069,565, against $1,184,959 same week last season. The Export of Specie to Europe (by City of Washington, and the Bremen, on Saturday) is $227,314, against $378,584 direct and $683,000 via Boston same week last year. The Gold movement to the South during the week, as far as known, is $850,000 by coast steamers to New-Orleans, while the receipts from Boston and Philadelphia are nearly as much—from Boston the ascertained receipts are $470,000. The Sub-Treasury balance varies but slightly, $6,235,916 on Saturday afternoon, against $6,344,033 at the close of the previous week. The California receipts which went into Bank on Monday, but little more than balanced the sums which went out the preceding Saturday to Europe, $632,000, and to the Sub-Treasury, in exchange for Treasury Bills, $710,000. So that only a moderate difference, either way, in the Specie line, is looked for on the Bank averages to be made up this afternoon. On the Loan column, an addition will probably appear from the recent negotiation or release of Treasury Bills, most of which went into Bank, by purchase of or advances upon these Bills. The regular mercantile Discounts are not likely to vary materially. The tendency, however, is to a gradual increase, as the Spring business approaches, particularly while the line of undrawn Deposits is so large and steady. The Exchanges with Europe are held at very full rates, on account of the ease in Money here and at New-Orleans, and the consequent close competition between the Southern banks and the New-York banking-houses, as buyers of Cotton bills; London, 109¾@109½; Paris, f.5.17½@f.5.13¾. The rates for Money continue easy both for mercantile paper and on demand loan to the Brokers.

According to the monthly summary of the Custom-house movement, made up to 1st December, and published a few days since, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York, from 1st January, were

from 1st January, were	$137,321,000
Add two weeks in December	4,892,544
Total to date	$142,213,544
Against same time, 1857	213,728,211
Decrease this season	$71,514,667

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported from Jan. 1

Foreign articles re-exported from Jan. 1	$55,265,000
Add two weeks in December	1,720,412
Total to date	$56,985,412
Against same time, 1857	72,328,584
Decrease this season	$15,343,171

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to 1st December	$24,102,000
Add in December	1,167,314
Total to date	$25,269,314
Against same time in 1857	41,865,763
Decrease this season	$16,595,449

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Gold and Silver at the port of New-York, from 1st January last to the present date, are:

From California		$32,072,449
Europe, Mexico, &c.		2,380,000
Together		$34,452,449
Against 1857, to date:		
From California	$32,214,301	
From Europe, &c.	12,211,000—	$44,425,301
Decrease this year		$9,972,852

The Foreign mails by the Arabia at Boston from Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 4, were delivered at the New-York Post-Office yesterday morning. The English Funds closed on Friday evening, Dec. 3, 98¼ for money and the same for the account. The French Funds are 74 for money. The English Bank return to Dec. 1 shows an addition of £4,016 to the stock of Bullion. The other items stand, as compared with the previous week, as follows:

Public Deposits	£8,245,211	Increase	£373,412
Other Deposits	12,491,758	Decrease	330,102
Rest	3,094,728	Decrease	56,668
Gov. Securities	10,896,501	Unchanged	
Other Securities	15,422,330	Increase	166,336
Notes Unempl'd	12,292,040	Increase	73,010

The Circular of Messrs. Baring reports Money in fair demand, at 2½@3 ℔ cent. A quiet market for Foreign and Colonial Produce. A Liverpool firm writes of the Cotton Trade at Manchester:

"The engaged condition of producers tends to keep the Manchester market for Goods and Yarn very firm, and for such qualities as are in immediate request advanced rates have been paid. The demand for foreign markets is steadily increasing, and there are some indications of enlarged action on the part of home consumers, which imparts confidence in the future."

The latest in regard to American Railway Stocks is reported from the London Stock Exchange by the Times of Dec. 3, as follows:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.			Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	79	to	81	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	79	to	81	81
Do., Freeland, '60	79	to	81	80
Do., $100 shares, $60 pd.	30	to	29	dis. 27¾ @ 8 dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ℔ ct., 1869	—	—	—	
Do., do. do., 1869	94	to	96	
Do., (sinking fund) 1882	86	to	88	
Do., $100 shares	48	to	50	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ℔ ct. s. f. '85	65	to	70	
Do., $100 shares	20	to	22	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ℔ ct. s. f. '83	83	to	85	
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. con. '64	91	to	93	x. c.
Do., do., $100 shares	74	to	76	75¾
N.Y.&E. 3d m. 7 ℔ ct., '83	68	to	70	70
Do., do., sinking fund '75	—	—	—	
Do., do., bonds, con., '62	—	—	—	
Do., do., $100 shares	14	to	16	
Pa. C. Rs. 6 ℔ ct. 1st m. c.	92	to	94	
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ℔ ct. s'g	83	to	86	

The Philadelphia Ledger, of Saturday, says of the operations of the Pennsylvania Sinking Fund:

"Some dissatisfaction having been expressed at the manner in which State loans have been purchased for the Sinking Fund, the State Treasurer a week or two since, advertised proposals for the sale of $100,000 of State 5s. The proposals were opened yesterday, with the following result: $42,203, at 95 94-100 ℔ cent.; $12,000, at 96¼ ℔ cent.; $6,400, at 96¼ ℔ cent.; $37,529 at 97 ℔ cent.; $100,000, at 97¾ ℔ cent., and $16,600 at 98 ℔ cent. The whole amount bid, it will be seen, is $244,632. The following figures show the amount, the par value, and the price paid by the State for the redemption of the stock:

Par value.	Rate.	Price paid.
$6,400 00	at 96¼ ℔ cent	$6,176
12,000 00	at 96¼ ℔ cent	11,550
42,202 73	at 95 94-100 ℔ cent	40,489
39,397 27	at 97 ℔ cent	38,215
$100,000 00		$96,430

By this purchase the State saves $3,570, besides the annual interest on $100,000 from the present time until the stock is redeemable."

Justice Grier, of the United States Supreme Court recently affirmed the validity of the County Bonds of Washington County, Pennsylvania, pursuant to the ruling of the Courts of the Commonwealth, on the Constitutional and Legal points in the question, and we now learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin, that

"The Commissioners of Washington County, at a meeting held on the 10th inst., determined, in making their annual estimates for 1859, to 'consider and estimate the interest due and to become due on the bonds issued by the county to the Hempfield Railroad Company,' and to levy a tax sufficient to meet all outstanding interest, as well as that which will fall due during the year 1859. This action was taken in consequence of the decision of the United States District Court, in the case of William M'Coy vs. The County of Washington, wherein the legality of the claim for interest on the bonds was sustained. The amount of bonds issued is $200,000."

The following is the Official Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States during the year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1857, and ending on the 30th of June, 1858, exclusive of Gold and Silver:

PRODUCT OF THE SEA.		
Fisheries—Oil spermaceti	$1,097,505	
Oil, whale and other fish	597,107	
Whalebone	1,108,223	
Spermaceti and sperm candles	60,012	
Fish, dried or smoked	481,007	
Fish, pickled	197,441—	$3,550,295
PRODUCT OF THE FOREST.		
Wood—Staves and heading	1,375,662	
Shingles	206,451	
Boards, plank and scantling	3,420,630	
Hewn timber	383,163	
Other lumber	1,340,428	
Oak bark and other dye	[illegible]	
All manufactures of wood	2,224,678	
Naval stores—Tar and pitch	190,679	
Resin and Turpentine	1,464,310	
Ashes, pot and pearl	884,744	
Ginseng	263,736	
Skins and furs	1,002,370—	13,475,671
PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE.		
Of animals—Beef	2,081,364	
Tallow	934,910	
Hides	676,763	
Horned cattle	1,238,769	
Butter	551,568	
Cheese	731,910	
Pork, (pickled)	2,852,342	
Hams and bacon	1,957,427	
Lard	3,060,601	
Wool	211,861	
Hogs	210,495	
Horses	283,371	
Mules	344,297	
Sheep	49,319—	16,514,341
Vegetable Food—Wheat	9,061,504	
Flour	19,328,884	
Indian Corn	3,259,039	
Indian Meal	877,692	
Rye Meal	56,235	
Rye, Oats, small grain and pulse	642,784	
Biscuit or ship bread	472,372	
Potatoes	305,791	
Apples	74,363	
Onions	75,620	
Rice	1,870,578—	35,934,948
Cotton		131,386,661
Tobacco		17,009,767
Hemp		47,975
Other agricultural products—Clover Seed	332,250	
Brown Sugar	375,062	
Hops	41,704—	749,016
MANUFACTURES.		
Refined Sugar	200,724	
Wax	85,920	
Chocolate	2,304	
Spirits from Grain	476,722	
Spirits from Molasses	1,267,691	
Spirits from other materials	249,432	
Molasses	115,893	
Vinegar	26,326	
Beer, Ale, Porter, and Cider in c'ks.	38,649	
Beer, ale, porter and cider, in bottles	29,362	
Linseed oil	46,236	
Spirits of turpentine	1,060,262	
Household furniture	837,480	
Carriages and parts, and railroad cars and parts	777,921	
Hats of fur or silk	93,174	
Hats of palm-leaf	33,301	
Saddlery	55,260	
Trunks and valises	39,441	
Adamantine and other candles	820,560	
Soap	566,704	
Snuff	10,108	
Tobacco, manufactured	2,400,115	
Gunpowder	368,173	
Leather	600,560	
Boots and Shoes	803,303	
Cables and Cordage	219,240	
Salt	162,650	
Lead	48,119	
Iron—Pig	24,967	
Iron—Bar	26,062	
Nails	156,763	
Castings	464,418	
All other manufactures of Iron	4,050,029	
Copper and Brass, and manufactures of	1,068,232	
Drugs and Medicines	691,273—	18,370,611
Cotton Piece-Goods—Printed or colored	[illegible]	
White, other than duck	1,998,130	
Duck	152,689	
All manufactures of	[illegible]	
Hemp—Thread	1,328	
Bags	11,342	
Other manufactures of	16,417	
Wearing apparel	310,000	
Earthen and stone ware	36,763	
Combs	26,229	
Buttons	9,879	
Brooms and brushes of all kinds	40,158	
Billiard tables and apparatus	5,781	
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades	6,388	
Morocco and other leather	12,000	
Fire-engines	7,320	
Printing-presses and type	106,468	
Musical instruments	86,728	
Books and maps	266,734	
Paper and stationery	203,783	
Paints and varnish	131,217	
Jewelry, real and imitation	38,319	
Other manufactures of gold and silver	36,808	
Glass	314,000	
Tin	24,795	
Pewter and lead	27,327	
Marble and stone	128,000	
Bricks, lime and cement	109,631	
India-rubber shoes	115,951	
India-rubber other than shoes	197,446	
Lard-oil	89,483	
Oil-cake	1,433,981	
Artificial flowers	845—	6,270,207
Coal		858,014
Ice		200,022
Quicksilver		120,394
Articles not enumerated—		
Manufactured		1,981,730
Raw produce		1,361,840
Total		$251,351,033

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. Le Roy Murray & Co., No. 3 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Bank.	Dis.	Bank.	Dis.
N. Y. State	⅛@—	Mobile	Par@¼ pr.
New-England	⅛@—	Ohio, Ind., and Ky.	⅛@—
Jersey	⅛@—	Indiana Free	1@—
Philadelphia	⅛@—	Missouri	⅛@—
Penn. Country	⅛@—	Michigan	⅛@—
Penn. par in Phil.	⅛@—	Illinois and Wis.	1@1½
Baltimore City	⅛@—	Tennessee Old	1@—
Maryland	⅛@—	Tennessee Free	1@—
Virginia Old	⅛@—	Canada	⅛@—
Virginia Free	⅛@—	Intern'l B'k, Tor'o	⅛@—
North Carolina	⅛@1	Phila. Checks	⅛@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	⅛@¾	Balt. Checks	⅛@—
New-Orleans	Par@¼ pr.	Boston Checks	⅛@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	91	94
120 acres	70	80
80 acres	88	94
40 acres	106	110

Market dull and heavy.

The general statement of the tonnage of the United States for the year 1858 shows that there was built, enrolled, registered and licensed during the year steam and sailing vessels to the tonnage

Of		242,286
Other vessels added to registered tonnage		29,014
Together		271,300
There were condemned as unseaworthy	16,687	
And sold to foreigners	23,904	
And lost at sea	53,407	
Corrections in previous returns	37,134—	160,635
Increase of the year		108,665

This leaves the total at present employed 5,049,808 tons, as against 4,940,843 at the close of 1857, as follows:

	Tons.
In Coasting trade	2,301,225
Steam navigation	729,390
Whale fishery	198,593
Cod fishery	110,896
Mackerel fishery	29,893
Foreign Trade, &c.	2,319,741
Total	5,049,808

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Sept. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 18.

Flour quiet; sales 1,500 bbls. Superfine, $5 12½. Wheat dull and 2c. lower; sales of 4,000 bush.: Red, $1 22@$1 25; White, $1 34@$1 45. Corn buoyant and 3c. higher; sales of 5,000 bush.; new Yellow, 70c.@72c.; old, 82c. Coffee firm; Rio, 11¼c.@11½c. Sugar firm; Orleans, 7¼c.@7¾c. Wool active. Whisky firm; 25½c.@26c.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 18.

Flour firm. Whisky steady at 23c. Hogs higher; sales at $5 25@$6 40 for those averaging 170 pounds, and $6 65@$7. Receipts to-day, 4,000. Pork firm at $17 50. Lard firm at 10½c.@10½c., and held higher.

Mobile, Friday, Dec. 17.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 4,000 bales, at 11c.@11¼c., for Middling. Sales of the week, 18,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 32,500 bales, against 20,000 in the same week last year. Stock in port, 119,500 bales.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 2,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛c. the market closing very unsettled. Flour quiet, at $5 25. Lime—Rockland, $1 50.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 18.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Reading Railroad, 25¾; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Persia	Dec. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Dec. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Arabia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Dec. 30	New-York	Galway.
Kangaroo	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Edinburg	[illegible]	Glasgow	New-York.
Ariel	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Karnak	Dec. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Circassian	Dec. 9	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Moses Taylor	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Dec. 22	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
Washington	Dec. 27	New-York	San Juan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Jan. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Black Warrior	Dec. 27	New-York	Havana.
[illegible]	Jan. 1	[illegible]	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—J. L. Purdy, [illegible] [illegible] Hastings, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Smallwood, C. A. Linton, E. Hopper, Albert Carll; S. F. B. Laing, Miss E. A. Carll, Miss C. Carl, Miss Cummings, Mrs. C. Vender, Miss Lewis and servant, Miss Group, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tchabov, Mrs. L. Bormuller, Mrs. Laird and infant, J. Wishart, Miss Marx, Mrs. Kenney, Gilman Hall, H. K. Toler, L. H. Wever, W. W. Fish, Levi Hurlbut, Jos. Adams, Wm. Middleton, Mr. Wells, Dr. Geo. S. Hardieway, E. A. Long, M. T. Moody, Wm. Gillelson, Geo. B. Johnson, Edward Sonnenberg, Lewis W. Cutler, James F. Slome, M. Palli, L. Blanco, Miss Gallagher, Mr. Rassman, J. S. Atwater, E. B. Hall, H. L. Adams, Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. M. J. Butt, G. H. Dearborn, Jno. H. Jones, Capt. Kinsam, C. B. Ackerman, S. A. Hubbs, W. W. Wesley, Miss Rand, C. W. Peterson, C. Parkhurst, Miss M. L. Ashby, Mrs. Harrison, Jno. Ashby, Edward Ashby, J. Schiller, Mrs. Labagh, Miss Ballard, R. Steiner, F. Satpoll, E. Kellock, M. Woodbridge, T. Fennstein, E. M. Fay, Wm. Fisher, W. T. Fennimen, H. Shaw, F. Foltos, Jos. Buffington, J. W. Silver, T. W. Schoonmaker, A. M. Barron, W. A. Carroll, Capt. J. F. Gillmer, Mrs. M. E. Tupper, Miss Curry, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Waggoner, Thos. N. Lawrence, J. L. Rogert, H. Foote, Capt. J. B. Batch, J. Clay, Jas. B. Moll, and 30 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—H. Armstrong, Wm. S. Whitehead, Mrs. Capt. J. Nabb, Mrs. H. W. Barrows, A. Ducios, Mr. Kelly, W. H. Cunningham, G. Rockwell, L. Avery and daughter, C. M. Hooker, R. C. Ramlett, D. Epstin, M. David, H. Dunster, C. C. Hubbard, A. Anderson, A. H. Abrahams, the Rev. L. C. Lance, Wm. P. Southworth, Miss A. Marsteller, Mrs. H. E. Betts and child, Mrs. D. W. Schmidt, Mrs. Corbett, Miss A. Johnston, Miss C. Johnston, H. H. Todd, J. H. Moles, Mr. Schultz, J. Davis, Mrs. J. De Forrest, nurse and infant, J. T. Gilchrist, A. C. Van Benschoten, Dr. A. Hazell and lady, Miss L. Hazell, L. C. Deming and lady, Geo. Hoffman, P. Welch, A. Waldron, W. Brooks, E. Herold, W. M. Gibson, A. H. Chisholm, Robert Johnston, Miss M. H. Johnston, L. S. Hoyt, Jas. E. Ripley, Miss Gibson, Miss Boone, Thos. Bells, lady and daughter, Miss A. A. Huey, Miss Grayson, M. W. Wiley, Mr. Hudson, Miss Fisher, Jno. Lazarus, L. Mears, F. Brusle, Miss Ledgerton, Mrs. Ledgerton, child and infant, S. Benson, Edw. Bassett, J. Salter, Mr. Kearnon, M. W. Robinson, E. Meaghar, F. C. Olmsted, A. J. Smour, B. J. Pancoast, A. T. Morrissen, N. S. Potter, C. A. Oliver, T. F. Shepard, S. B. Mercer, G. F. Rochester, F. D. Depaw, T. H. Huntington, C. H. Broadwell, R. C. Stimpson, and 45 in the steerage.

In steamship Bremen, for Southampton and Bremen—The Rev. F. W. Flocken, lady and 3 children, of Odessa; Miss Mary Schoening, Miss Alwina Schoening, Samuel W. Morse, all of New-York; Francis Ackermann, of Dessau; A. Hagemann, lady and child, Chicago; Jules Leopold, New-York; Chas. Kind, St. Louis; H. F. Falkenstein, Indiana; Miss Pauline Lang and sister, Miss Bertha Oppenheimer, Henry Oppenheimer, both of Pittsburg; Aug. Morro, Ludwig Reicho, Carl Rose, all of New-York; M. Nadler, lady and 2 children, Canada; H. W. Leowens, Chicago; Jules Faujas, Philadelphia; Mrs. Justine Woepfer, Capt. Peter Gustavus, Vegesack; Frederick Church, New-York, and 63 in the steerage—Total, 94. $35,000 in specie.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Dr. J. G. Orton and wife, the Rev. A. W. Poole, Henry F. Gage, Thos. C. Parish, John Doyle, A. D. Ford, Rodney B. Field, Alex. Mosely, Miss Eliza Walton, Miss Honora Haley, Geo. Campbell, Philip Zottheimer, Geo. Bowne, Mrs. Jane Clark, Mrs. S. C. Wheeler, Mrs. Louisa B. Herman, Jos. Hinman, Wm. Thatcher, David Beattie, R. W. Rich, Luther Clearland, Capt. A. H. Beers and wife, Joseph Husson and wife, 2 children and nurse, W. B. Campbell, Miss Mary Campbell, John H. Conklin, and 60 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—H. L. Emmons, Jr., T. A. Kelly, A. Wyner, Robt. O. Patterson, A. Obendoffer, F. A. Richardson, W. C. Taylor, C. Balnes, H. Twichell and lady, H. D. Jones, W. S. Gilbert, Miss Sophia W. Bradley, Miss E. H. French, Miss F. Bolt, John Baker, J. B. French, H. K. Tucker, W. W. Mandell, J. McGill, Samuel Davis, Joseph V. Nash, Dr. Christian, U. S. N., Miss E. Mulberry, S. L. Adams, Samuel Bradley, S. G. Wilcox, W. B. Brooks and lady, and 18 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Edisto, from Cronstadt—W. Brandt Storer, of Boston; Wm. B. Kibbe, of New-York; Chas. W. Bonce, of Elsinore.

In brig Flying Eagle, from Curacoa—Messrs. B. Baez, J. Cabral and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 4 30 | Moon sets.... 4 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 11 | Gov. Island. 2 00 | Hell Gate.... 3 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, H. Ludlam.

Steamers E. B. Terry, Chapin, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Tacony, Wilson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Texas, Merrill, Rosario, J. Pickard; Glad Tidings, Dennis, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Barks E. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Carniola, Hopkins, Wilmington, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs W. R. Nash, Nash, Portland, C. & E. J. Peters; S. A. Bell, (Br.,) Pickney, Havana, Thos. James.

Schooners Fanny, Weeks, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Presto, Moss, Fernandina, Dibble & Bunce; Susan, Beaton, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. A. Brawley, Murray, Bridgeport; [illegible] Jas. Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; [illegible] Wicks, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; S. Mears, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Stanhope & Avery; [illegible] Lawson, J. H. Brower & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Curlew, Ayres, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer [illegible], Wilmington, N. C., to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Brewster, (of Boston,) Clark, Liverpool Nov. 6, with mdse. to Crosby, Crocker & Co. Had fine weather until 5th inst. Has carried away foretopgallant yard; wind from S. E., the ship laboring heavily, and shipping large quantities of water. Nov. 23, lat. [illegible], the wind hauled suddenly from W. S. W. to N. W., at midnight, and blew a terrific gale, which lasted six days. It came on so suddenly and with such force that it blew in [illegible] the mainsail, foresail, mizzen-topsail, [illegible] topmast-staysail, and foresail; [illegible] sprung a spare foresail, in lat. 37 19, lon. 52 30, and rigged sail and [illegible] Nov. 29, lat. [illegible], experienced a heavy gale, split the mainsail, foresail [illegible] of W. gale and sprung a leak; found by sounding three feet water in her, after pumping, leaks increased to [illegible] 16 inches per hour. Dec. 2, lat. [illegible], had a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., sea making a complete breach over her, the ship laboring heavily; one sea burst the foretopmast-staysail to pieces; the leak increasing fast, pumps constantly going; found 4 feet 3 inches in the well; kept her off south, and the gale moderating, took off the after hatch, and threw overboard about 150 boxes tin, 1 crate crockery, 120 bags salt, and 9 tons coal; both pumps going, with 2½ feet in the well. Dec. 9, lat. [illegible], had a very heavy S. W. gale, ship leaking the same. Dec. 13 and 14, in lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], the leak increasing to 1,800 and 1,700 strokes per hour, ship laboring heavily, and shipping great quantities of water. 8th inst., lat. [illegible], passed the wreck of schr. J. W. Reid, of Brookline, Me., abandoned.

Bark John Benson, Gardner, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, tobacco, and cigars to Sturges & Co. Dec. 13, [illegible] N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales, accompanied by hail, rain, snow, and sleet. 15th inst., spoke a Br. schr., bound to Portsmouth, Va., with loss of bulwarks, &c.

Bark J. R. Johnson, (of Searsport,) Blake, Rio Janeiro Oct. 27, via Bermuda [illegible] with mahogany to H. F. Buck & Co.

Bark Samuel Mosley, Jr., (of New-London,) [illegible], St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton, [illegible] to Smallwood, Earle & Co. (Arr. 16th.)

Brig Storm King, Penny, Malaga Oct. [illegible], and the Rock 19th; with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Has experienced heavy weather the whole passage; lost sails, stove bulwarks, and started main-rail; sprung a leak; is a heavy one. Nov. 12, [illegible] the whole of November had a constant gale from W. N. W. to W. S. W., being hove to nearly all the time.

Brig Francisco, (Br.,) Acklen, Windsor, N. S. [illegible] ds., with plaster to Tompkins & Co., [illegible] is bound.

Brig [illegible], (of Bangor,) [illegible], with coal, bound to Boston.

Brig Denmark, (of Belfast,) [illegible], with coal, for Boston.

Brig Matilda, Staples, Elizabethport, with lumber and iron, for Boston.

Brig Harriet, (Br.,) Congdon, Halifax [illegible] ds., [illegible] to order.

Schr. M. E. Reed, Kelly, New-Bedford 3 days, with oil to Driscoll, Minturn & Co.

Schr. T. P. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford [illegible] to Messrs. & Co. [illegible]

Schr. Niger, Harding, Boston 3 ds., with cotton to order.

Schr. [illegible], Stinley, Stickney, Portland, Ct., with [illegible]

Schr. Hudson, Lyon, Cromwell, Ct., with stone.

Schr. Lady Jane, Sanders, Stonington, with fish.

Schr. [illegible] Atwood, Atwood, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Arrived....Sunday, Dec. 19.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osceola, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Allen.

Steamer Potomska, Chalmers, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Bark Edisto, (of Charleston,) Kendrick, Cronstadt Sept. 16, and Elsinore Oct. 16, with linseed, hemp, &c., to master. Nov. 15, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed Br. ship Jane Black, with all her topmasts carried away, and abandoned; had lost her bulwarks, fore and aft, anchors gone from the bow, decks swept, hatches off, and full of water; she appeared to have been a very short time in that situation. Nov. 21, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed through a large quantity of deals, ending as far as the eye could reach from aloft. Nov. 29, Thos. Bourke, seaman, fell from the forehead, breaking his thigh, and severely injuring his head. The E. during the entire passage experienced severe westerly gales, accompanied by hail, rain, and snow; lost sails, main-topgallant-trees, and sustained some injury to rigging and sails.

Brig Flying Eagle, Hutchinson, Curacoa 11 ds., with hides, &c., to Kolb & Porcher.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, New-Haven, ballast to master.

Schr. Metis, (of Newport,) Crane, Arecibo, Nov. [illegible], via Norfolk 4 ds., with sugar and molasses to Mitchell & Duncan. Has had bad weather during the passage; lost some sails. The M. was obliged to leave Arecibo before completing supplies of water, wood, &c., in consequence of a severe norther; put into Norfolk Dec. [illegible] to procure water.

Schr. Louisa, Halleck, Minatitlan Nov. 26, with mahogany to E. Pavenstedt—vessel to master. Dec. 5, off Key West, spoke brig Wm. H. Mitchell, who reported some one sick on board—supposed the captain; she would put into Key West.

Schr. T. S. Harding, (Br.,) Marshal, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with potatoes to Denny & Co.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Robbins, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Wreath, Coffin, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Rosina, Rowley, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with lumber to M. L. Robinson.

Schr. Brazil, Hawes, Philadelphia, for Portland, Me. Has had heavy weather—split sails and; put into this port [illegible].

Schr. Cabot, Hampton, Boston 60 hours, with mdse. to J. H. Nickerson.

Schr. Almira, Everett, Virginia for Providence.

Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Pawtucket, Ross, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Josiah Achorn, Merrill, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Gazelle, Sounds, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. L. Dayton, Babcock, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Hannah D., Nickerson, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Messenger, Doane, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Fakir, Potter, Newport, R. I., in ballast.

Schr. Jane M. Brainard, Bradford, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Roanoke, Jones, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. S. N. Rath, Paddock, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Taunton, with mdse.

WIND—Sunrise, from northeast, sunset, S. S. E.

Below.

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, [illegible], Liverpool; Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen; [illegible]; Savannah; Montgomery, Crocker, do.; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Steamer Gov. Teichmann, (Belg.,) Antwerp. Brigs Enterprise, Grindle, Key West; Empire, Miller, Galveston. Schr. Mary Alice, Welch, Ponce, P. R. Sid. 18th—Steamships Philadelphia, McAlpine, Havana and New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Dec. 18—Arr. 16th and 17th, schrs. A. E. Horton, Elwell, Baltimore, for Boston; Joseph Baymore, Daggett, for do.; Susan, Holman, do. for do.; Franklin, Deming, Port Royal, for Providence; G. Hoffman, Darling, New-York, for Salem; Fidelia, Gandy, Philadelphia, for Somerset; G. W. Cummings, Philadelphia, for Fall River; Ella, Packard, do. for Boston; Clara, Fountain, Smyrna, Del., for Providence; J. S. Hobson, Campbell, Jersey City, for New-Bedford; American Chief, Perry, New-York, for do.; Mary Adeline, Higgins, do., for Wareham; Joseph Farwell, Packard, do., for Newburyport; Olive Avery, Roberts, do., for Providence, Paul, Portland.

Dec. 17—Arr. brig Emeline, Eastburn, Bangor, for Norwich; schr. Science, Gladding, Bristol, for New-York; sloops Mary Dallas, Brenton, Providence, for Port Jefferson; J. M. Parker, Davis, Bristol, for New-York; Copy, Wheeler, Providence, for Port Jefferson; Sarah, Schrs. Vesta, Tomlin, Cape May; Fakir, Potter, New-York; H. S. Boynton, Crandall, Baltimore, for Nantucket.

BOSTON, Dec. 19—Arr. ships New World, [illegible], Calcutta; Cleone, Taylor, Rockingham, [illegible] Lyme, Mason, New-Orleans; bark Bowie, [illegible] of Africa; brig Clara, (Br.,) Heckman, [illegible], Lunenburg, N. S. Below—ship ship Ophir, [illegible] [illegible] bark Bowie—[illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18—Arr. ships F. M. [illegible], London; Decora Prince, and S. C. Smith, do.; [illegible], Liverpool; Czar, Rio Janeiro; Atlantic, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18—Arr. [illegible] ship [illegible] gin, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Disaster to Bark Venus.—The bark Venus, [illegible] son, hence for Curacoa Nov. 11, arrived at that port [illegible] dismasted, having on 15th, during a N. W. gale, [illegible] scudding under two close-reefed topsails, in lat. [illegible] lon. 67 20, been struck by a whirlwind, which run the vessel completely under water, carrying away [illegible] stays, braces and iron-work aloft. Spring [illegible] blew the canvas to ribbons, and done other damage to rigging and sails; when the gale moderated, [illegible] her forward, and fished the mainmast. [illegible] heavy weather most of the passage; would effect temporary repairs and proceed to New-York.

Narrow Escape of the Pacific.—The Galway steamer Pacific narrowly escaped, on her last outward passage, from being caught on the iron-bound Cliffs of Clare, and totally wrecked. She ran, by mistake, into Liscannor, in the night instead of Galway Bay, and but for the timely warning of the fishermen, would have run ashore upon Lahinch. She was six miles out of her track. The only light at the entrance of Galway is on the Arran Islands.

The New Galway Steamers.—Mr. Lever has contracted with Messrs. Palmer & Adams, of Jarrow, for the construction of three powerful iron paddle-wheel steamships. Their length is to be 330 feet, and breadth of beam 40 feet. The engines will have each three oscillating cylinders of 98 inches diameter, and 3,000 [illegible] nated horse-power. They are guaranteed to [illegible] miles an hour in smooth water. The saloon will [illegible] 300 passengers, and there will be accommodations [illegible] of the third class. Three thousand workmen will be employed upon these vessels during the next year. They will be built at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Steamship Hudson.—The Insurance Companies are engaged in efforts for raising the sunken hull of the burnt steamer Hudson, at Bremerhaven. The chain and wire rigging thrown overboard have been recovered. It is, as yet, uncertain whether she is to be rebuilt.

The Loss of the Cuba Steamship.—Nothing has been heard of the master, Captain Appleton, and the remainder of the crew (18 in all) of the Cuba steamship, which was abandoned off Scilly Nov. 16th, when in a rapidly sinking condition. The survivors, who were picked up in a boat and landed at Kinsale, state that the Captain and remainder of the hands, who were left on board, were in the act of following them in a second boat. It is feared, however, that they were unable to get away, and that they went down with the ship. Her loss will amount to between $15,000 and $20,000. Capt. Appleton, the master, has a wife and six children, and most of the remaining men have wives and families.

Boston, Dec. 18.—The ship St. Petersburg, from Glasgow, for Bombay, was abandoned at sea, no date; the crew saved and taken to Liverpool. The St. P. was built at Medford, in 1838, was 814 tons register, rated A 2½, and owned in Boston by Mr. Lancaster and others.—(By telegraph to the Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Wilmington, Dec. 18.—The following vessels put into St. Thomas, in distress, since my last: Ship Flora McDonald, of Baltimore; brig Minnie, of Charleston; ship Atlantic, of New-York; brig Vernon, of Wilmington, and schr. Lord Raglan, of Halifax.—(By telegraph to the Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Black Hawk, bark, from Genoa for Apalachicola, Dec. 17, lat. 40 10, lon. 69 50.

Reverie, ship, from Boston for Valparaiso, [illegible] 40 38, lon. 62.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Marseilles, Sept. [illegible], ship [illegible], New-York; Oct. 2, ships Monterey, Kimball, [illegible] dro, Arey, from London, for Melbourne, [illegible] charge and repair.

Arr. at Calcutta, Oct. [illegible], ships [illegible], from Hong Kong; 14th, Hindostan, [illegible] Jahns, Snow, Liverpool; Lady [illegible], Western Star, Bellmore, do.; [illegible] ham, Melbourne; Simoor, Barnard [illegible] Smith, Liverpool; Cato, Arnold, [illegible] ton, Crocker, Mauritius; Sylvia, [illegible], Liverpool; Philomena, Dudley, Bombay; [illegible] ard, London; 16th, [illegible], New-York; [illegible] Lawson, do.

Sld. from Calcutta [illegible], [illegible], Albion, New-York; 16th, Minstrel, Norton, Boston.

At Minatitlan, Nov. 26, brig Enoch Benner, Stoddard, for Boston, ready.